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Silver Shirt Chieftain Gives Dies 'Clean Bill'; FBI Charges Miami Graft

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 6, 1940

Pelley Questioned in Secret Session

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirt Legion, surrendered for questioning to a closed session of the Dies Committee today. Later he declared to reporters that he was giving the Chairman, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, "an absolutely clean bill of health," with regard to charges of "collusion" between Mr. Dies and himself as set forth in certain letters allegedly forged with Mr. Pelley's name. The letters recently were introduced as evidence of connection between Dies and the legion chieftain. [Details: Page 18.]

FBI Reports Graft Evidence in Miami Area

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has announced that his staff found "evidence indicating local graft, corruption, and inefficiency" in the Miami, Fla., area. This charge and another that police authorities of the resort failed to co-operate with the Justice Department's investigation were made public today. [Details: Page 5.]

11 Arrested in Recruiting for Spanish Army

DETROIT (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today arrested 11 persons in Detroit and one in Milwaukee, Wis., on a charge of recruiting soldiers in 1937 and 1938 for the Spanish Republican Army. John C. Lehr, District Attorney, said the defendants are accused of violating Section 22, Title 18 of the United States Code. It forbids citizens of the United States from recruiting for foreign countries. He said the penalty for conviction is two years in prison and $10,000 fine.

British Meat Rationing Set for March 11

LONDON (AP)—Food Minister W. S. Morrison announced today that meat rationing would begin March 11. Rationing of butter, sugar, ham and bacon already is in force. The new restriction will permit each adult about 1½ pounds of fresh meat, including bone, each week. Normally the average Briton consumes about 1¾ pounds of beef and mutton a week. Liver, kidneys, tongue, and other such meats and manufactured meat such as sausage and meat pies will not be rationed.

Wallace Plans Cotton Stamps to Aid Needy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that a stamp program for distributing cotton goods among needy families would be put into operation soon. The Government will issue stamps good for purchase of cotton goods at retail stores. Eligible persons will be allowed to buy cotton stamps in an amount approximately equal to their present expenditures for cotton goods. For each dollar's worth of stamps purchased, they will receive one dollar's worth of free stamps, giving them twice the buying power they otherwise would have.

7,500 Philadelphia Textile Workers Get Pay Rise

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Joint Board of the Textile Workers Union of America announced that agreements had been reached with 15 manufacturers in the city increasing wages of 7,500 workers from 7½ to 10 per cent. The increases are expected to add $200,000 a year to pay rolls of the companies.

Collusion Charges Bring $54,150 in Fines

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United States Federal Court imposed fines today totaling $54,150 on 42 electrical contractors, two union leaders, and 13 corporations charged with conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government through collusive bidding on public works. [Details: Page 7.]

U. S. Liner Delayed by Gibraltar Control

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed today that the United States liner Manhattan had spent 24 hours in the British contraband control station at Gibraltar Feb. 3-4, due to a delay in the delivery of guaranty papers.

Britain Ponders Penalty for 'Leaks' to Enemy

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that legislation providing capital punishment for the disclosure or leakage of information to the enemy was under consideration. The statement came as the Government started a campaign against gossip with the slogan, "Careless words may cost lives."

New York City Urged to Oust Student Union

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP)—A move developed in the State Senate today to "rid New York City" of the American Student Union whose program was declared "always in accord with the Communist Party line." Senator William C. Martin introduced a resolution which urged New York City's Board of Higher Education to "discourage the Union as an extra-curricular activity," proposed rescinding of its charters by faculties of tax-supported institutions, and denial of it to college building and high school facilities.

Film Union Chief Indicted in Tax Evasion

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The trial of William Bioff, movie union chieftain, on an indictment charging evasions of income tax payments of nearly $85,000 was set for May 28 by Federal Judge Ralph E. Jenney.

No Nation Can Win a War, Churches Say in Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — No nation of today can win a war, declare the South Australian churches in an appeal addressed to the Australian Nation. The work of building up a full life of liberty and justice for all must come after the Nations have been released from war, the appeal goes on.

The message, which has been sent out by the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the Churches of Christ, the Salvation Army and the Society of Friends, is as follows:

"No Nation of today can win a war," the message continues, "victory for the best that man can yet envisage cannot be finally won by the use of force; it must rather be the outcome of a constant readiness to employ all the resources of the human spirit to secure a full life of liberty and justice for all. There are social and international injustices, constantly irksome to a proud spirit, but which war aggravates and renders more glaring. While these exist there can be no real peace.

"That form of society must be sought wherein all that God intends for human life can be most fully realized. To this end, the principles upon which a new world order should be based must first be determined, and then the means by which it is to be established.

"No one can, as yet, forecast what form that new order will take, but, because it is included within the purpose of God for man, it is within the power of man to build it.

"It is not the function of the Church to create political instruments; it is her duty to declare moral values and judgments.

"We, therefore affirm that the prevailing conception of the absolute sovereignty of the national State and false ideas of national prestige need to be abandoned;

"That our Nation should seek to settle outstanding differences with other nations in such a manner as to demonstrate that it desires no advantage which involves humiliation for other peoples;

"And that it is willing to surrender such privilege and possession as may hinder their legitimate development.

"That since there are social and economic inequalities and injustices which hinder human fellowship and foster the spirit of strife. Christian people should work for their removal and the substitution of conditions more likely to promote the commonweal."

Old Colony Plans Hit Open Switch

Those 72 stations which the State Department of Public Utilities ordered opened tomorrow by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will continue closed for at least another month, it was learned today.

The State Department has granted a 30-day extension to the trustees of the railroad. Further hearings and investigations will take place. The date now set for the reopening of the Old Colony stations, closed nearly two years ago under the order of a New Haven, Conn., Judge, is March 8.

The State Department of Public Utilities contested the Connecticut Judge's authority over a situation existing in Massachusetts and won with the Supreme Court of the United States deciding in the State's favor.

Food Prices Expected To Stop Ascent

While there has been a general increase in the prices of fresh vegetables because of freezing weather in the South, John P. McBride, State Director of the Necessities of Life, said today that prices may be expected to recede within a week or 10 days. Mr. McBride stated that produce from other localities such as California, Mexico, Cuba, and other sections, soon would be coming into Boston markets causing price reductions.

Since January, he pointed out, there has been a shortage of spinach, beans, and celery, forcing wholesale prices to jump. For example, spinach was selling from $1.25 to $1.40 a bushel in January, but on Feb. 5 was selling from $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel. Retail prices for spinach likewise jumped from three pounds for 19 cents to three pounds for 33 cents.

Beans jumped from their January price of $2.75 to $4.50 a bushel. The price of celery moved up from $2.40 a crate to $2.75 and $3.00.

Yesterday a committee of housewives calling themselves the Consumers' Committee on War Prices protested to Mr. McBride that the increase was not warranted by the increased cost of raw materials. Mr. McBride said he would confer with the Committee again tomorrow.

The Director explained that any increase in vegetable and fruit prices will be temporary because Southern planters, whose crops were damaged by the recent cold spell, are putting in new planting and are working on a 24-hour basis. He said that the planters will be able to ship new produce to Massachusetts within six weeks.

It was pointed out by Mr. McBride this morning that few people of moderate circumstances buy fresh vegetables such as peas and beans at this time of year, resorting to canned foods, and that this factor may contribute to keeping prices down.

Fund Campaign In Final Spurt; Short $200,000

With an estimated $4,425,000 already subscribed to the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign, the 16,000 volunteers worked diligently today to reach the goal of $4,625,000 before the "Dutch Treat" final report dinner at the Hotel Statler tonight.

Francis C. Gray, General Chairman of the Fund, reported that workers are making a tremendous last-minute effort to put the campaign across by 6:30 p. m., when the final report dinner is scheduled.

"There has been definite progress since the tentative estimate of $4,425,000 early today, but it is still impossible to make any reliable estimate of exactly where we stand," Mr. Gray said.

Responding to Mr. Gray's appeals for last-minute gifts large and small, young Walter I. Kehoe of Revere marched into local headquarters and presented two cents to Community Chairman Joseph L. Carr.

A gift of $950 in memory of Ripley Lyman Dana, General Chairman in 1936, was received.

Joseph Campo, Mayor of Newsboyville at the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation, appeared at Fund headquarters with $7.85 in pennies, nickels, and dimes raised among members of the Foundation who are bootblacks and newsboys.

Additional Community Fund Subscriptions: Page 10.

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Military Probe Ordered Into Storm Repairs

Governor pushes inquiry into quartermaster's expenditures — Plans to call Dean.

Formal military inquiry into hurricane and flood repair expenditures of State Quartermaster William H. Harrison was ordered today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. At the same time, the Governor disclosed he will summon Commissioner of Conservation Ernest J. Dean before him on Monday to answer questions about similar expenditures in his Department.

These developments arise, the Governor said, from State Auditor Russell C. Wood's examination of the Military and Conservation Departments.

In the case of the Military Department, Auditor Wood stated $162,000 in contracts had been let, and charged that extravagance and waste had characterized the expenditures, and that some work was done that was not necessitated by the hurricane and high water of Sept. 21, 1938.

Auditor's Report

A somewhat similar report was made by Auditor Wood on the Conservation Department.

The Governor's action may have been prompted, too, by the recent demand of the Massachusetts State Taxpayers Association that Department heads responsible for the alleged waste be punished.

Already, James G. Reardon and William F. Callahan, former heads of Education and Public Works Departments, respectively, have vacated their offices as a result of complaints brought against them that they wasted hurricane funds and spent some of it on repairs not necessitated by the high wind and water.

Orders Military Inquiry

The Governor said he had instructed Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson to draw up the necessary papers for a formal military inquiry into the departmental activities of Major Harrison. The Governor said the facts would be reported to him as Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth's forces.

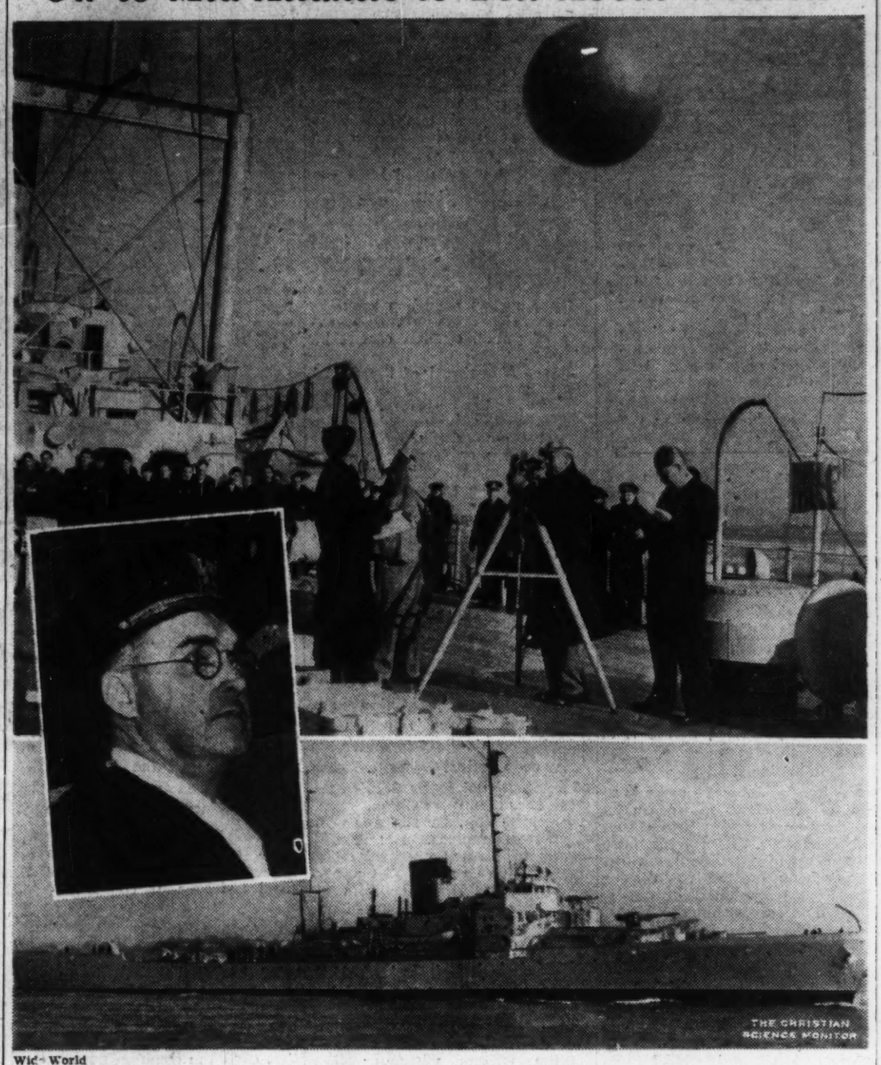
When questioned whether the activities of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, who was adjutant at the time of the hurricane repairs, would be examined, the Governor replied: "General Cole is no longer a military officer."

General Cole is now Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Netherlands Patrolmen Released by Germans

THE HAGUE (AP)—A bicycle patrol of 13 Netherlands soldiers who inadvertently rode across the poorly marked border near Roermond, were released Feb. 6 by German troops. The Netherlands soldiers said they were well treated.

Off to Mid-Atlantic to Tell About Weather



Wide World

As Coast Guard Cutter Duane Left for Post Between Bermuda and Azores

Blackout on weather reports at sea because neutral and belligerent ships do not wish to reveal their positions is to be partially offset by the dispatch of two United States Coast Guard cutters to the mid-Atlantic to record the weather. In the top picture members of the Weather Bureau are shown on the Duane before it sailed. They are releasing a balloon to check wind direction. Lower, the Duane off on its assignment. Inset: Capt. J. H. Cornell on the Duane's bridge.

United States speeds up its news on the weather: Page 3.

Labor Board Befuddles Its Probers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — "The more I hear about it the more befuddled I get," observed one of the members of the five-man special House Committee Investigating the National Labor Relations Board, in an off-the-record but revealing comment here yesterday.

The view is typical. There are three congressional committees simultaneously investigating the Labor Board. J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the three-man Labor Board, has been called up before Congress for investigation every year since the Board started. No Board has ever been examined more regularly or produced more uncertainty in its examiners.

One of Mr. Madden's whimsical proposals to the aforementioned Congressman, who confessed "befuddlement," was that the committee adopt the American Federation of Labor proposal to increase the Labor Board to five members, and that the Committee itself, as a quintette, take over the Labor Board's jobs. To this facetious proposal the Congressman entered a hasty dissent. "You certainly have got grief down there!" he remarked. "I wouldn't take the job for anything!"

No Befuddlement at First

The Congressman's comment illustrates a transition from the mood in which the House investigation began. There was no "befuddlement" in the five members at the start. The two New Deal members, Representatives Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, and Abe Murdock (D) of Utah were unequivocal partisans of the Board. The three others, Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman, and Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana and Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio, possessed an equal certainty that the Board was incompetent and that the Act itself as written was unfair.

This deceptive simplicity has given way, it appears, on either side. It was something that has happened before when congressional investigations came to close grips with the Board's intricate problems, notably in the first investigation of the Board by a Senate sub-committee on the changes advocated by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. The subcommittee unanimously postponed action on the Burke proposals.

Development to Dat

In the present case, the two New Deal members have listened to testimony for five weeks showing, to say the least, indiscretions on the part of Labor Board examiners. They have discovered strong differences of opinion within the membership of the three-man board, in which William M. Leiserson, most recent appointee, has attacked Nathan Witt, Board Secretary, and Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith.

The other Board members have sought legal counsel to find if Mr. Leiserson had any right to refuse to take part in cases where his vote was necessary to decide a tie. They have heard Mr. Madden acknowledge that he was "seriously disturbed" by the revelations over the alleged bias of some of his subordinates, particularly trial examiners.

On the other hand, for the past week, Mr. Madden has been testifying in rebuttal to the accusations. It has been the time for the anti-Labor Board members to modify their views. Matters that hitherto have seemed simple to them, it appears, have become complex. Mr. Madden talks without passion, and gives the impression of sincerity. He has a plausible answer for everything, whether you agree with him or not. His head teems with statistics. His answers are soft. The wrathful and tumultuous early days of the Committee, in which Counsel Edmund M. Toland several times publicly offered to resign, have momentarily disappeared.

Chairman Is Soft Spoken

Mr. Madden talked like a quiet, respectable school teacher, only too eager to be asked difficult questions. The questions asked Mr. Madden have been quiet ones. The whole tone of the inquiry has changed. Probably the most impressive testimony he offered was statistics showing that man-hours of strikes have recently declined. He offered a plausible case that the Act was actually promoting industrial peace.

If what he asserts is really so, if the Labor Board is responsible for the gratifying reduction in man-hours lost by strike which has been a dreadful drain on

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

President Certainly Has His Party Guessing and the Republicans Are Just as Muddled—Which Way Will He Jump?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 6

It is embarrassing for a body of writers who like to show their omniscience to have to admit at the present juncture that they don't know, can't find out, and haven't an inkling of whether Mr. Roosevelt is going to run for a third term.

The worst of it is that Mr. Roosevelt—who perhaps doesn't know either—is causing more confusion in the plans of both political parties than seems fair for one man. It is not only that the Democrats are stumped but the Republicans can't make their plans either. Their choice of a nominee to run against a Democrat will be one thing if Mr. Roosevelt runs; it will be something else if he takes himself out. The presidential race of 1940 has got itself down to date with more uncertainty than can be recalled in any recent contest.

As Mr. Roosevelt delays comment, the antagonism between the two Democratic wings widens. If he delays long enough, perhaps he will be the only man who can hold them together. Already, faced with the choice of Republican victory or a continuation of New Deal control, it seems increasingly likely that the Garner group would prefer Republican victory. And on the other side, rather than have Mr. Garner as the head of the Party, the New Deal element would also—or so it seems to many—prefer the Republicans. They would probably find place in a third party, American Labor, Socialist or what-not. Democratic eyes would be on 1944, rather than 1940.

Can Afford to be Generous

"Let the Republicans have the grief of trying to balance the budget with 10,000,000 unemployed," they would say. And they would hope that after four years their party might come back with their own faction in control.

Some matters are developing, however. Vice-President Garner is going ahead, in conjunction with Senator George of Georgia and others, in entering his name in primaries, and thus trying to force the issue. And it becomes increasingly difficult to see—short of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy—how the many divergent elements of the Democratic Party can be held together. A man like Cordell Hull, with Robert Jackson, say, running as Vice-President, might unite the Conservative and New Deal wings of the Democratic Party.

But the popularity of Mr. Hull depends largely on the very mystery that surrounds him, which would be dissipated when he took the nomination. Nobody is quite sure how he stands on any New Deal issue save the trade pacts. When he became a candidate he would be forced to speak out on burning social and economic issues. One side or the other he would presumably alienate.

Further, there is a question whether Mr. Hull has the stamina to go through the trying ordeal of a presidential race. These are arguments against his candidacy which one hears everywhere today in the capital, although he has his strong partisans, too.

Republicans Just as Muddled

On the Republican side, there is just as much or more uncertainty, pending Mr. Roosevelt's move. It is hard to escape the belief that they hope for a Roosevelt withdrawal under conditions that would throw Democratic Party control wide open for a bitter conservative battle. Unless Mr. Roosevelt manages his exit with masterly skill and nominates an heir who, by some miracle can pull the discordant elements together, the way will be opened they believe for a Republican victory. Republicans are very hopeful today.

Democrats are more widely divided than Republicans partly because they have been in power two terms. Both major American parties are largely synthetic. They customarily include divergent geographical and political elements. Their majority is apt to start falling apart at the moment of their victory. If this does not happen then at least the internal fissures intensify. Many believe that the Democratic Party is now hopelessly divided.

On the Republican side, many have supposed that a "dark horse" would finally emerge. Governor Bricker of Ohio was widely mentioned until the recent clash over the relief situation, and even now some observers think he would do better, if Roosevelt sought a third term, say, than Taft, Dewey or Vandenberg.

This correspondent has always had a personal admiration for "Joe" Martin, of Massachusetts, the Minority Leader. He is another possible "dark horse." He is a man of few enemies (a negative quality which is the distinguishing characteristic of a dark horse). He is able and amiable. Lobby chatter about him cites three personal matters however, which are alleged to be drawbacks:

He doesn't "look like a President"; he is a bachelor (the American public pays attention to these things); and—he doesn't want the job. He is happy where he is. He wants to be Speaker of the House. It is a serious question indeed whether unassuming Mr. Martin could be got to run.

Richard L. Strout

Entente Plans New Conference To Unify Gains

Economic and political solidarity object of new moves—Bulgaria may win concessions.

The Balkans, resisting pressures from the warring powers, today were disclosed to be planning a new session of the Balkan Entente to work out measures of economic co-operation and political solidarity.

Italian Planes for Finland are going through France, it was disclosed today. The shipments were said to total some 50 carloads. Similar shipments by way of Germany had been halted by the Reich. Allied assistance was believed to be transforming the Finnish Air Force into an effective weapon against the Russians.

Help for the Finns, and speedily, was urged in France by Premier Daladier's own Radical Socialist Party.

On the Finnish Fronts, despite extravagant reports from Copenhagen of the rout of another Russian division north of Lake Ladoga, Helsingfors reports a continuation of Russian attacks without any appreciable change in the situation. The Russians are continuing their devastating raids on defenseless towns behind the lines, leaving a trail of burning dwellings.

No mediation by Germany of the Finnish-Russian war is anticipated, Berlin sources said in comment on the report that the Reich's ambassadors to Moscow and Helsingfors had been called home for conference.

On the Western Front both sides notify the absence of any operations of importance. An Allied General Staff meeting was held in Paris.

At Sea Britain announced that eight British ships and six neutral vessels had been sunk by "enemy action" during the week ending Feb. 4. German claims for this period total 32 sinkings by aerial warfare alone. France announced that the Allied fleets had destroyed 40 German submarines since war began. The 9,874-ton freighter Beaverburn was sunk off the Irish coast.

Balkan Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 6 —Preparations for a new conference of the Balkan Entent—to carry forward the economic measures launched at last week's meeting in Yugoslavia—are understood to be energetically proceeding in the Balkans.

A series of moves calculated to increase political unity, as well as economic understanding, are under way.

These developments, combined with increased strengthening of Rumanian defenses on the Black Sea, are being looked to as the means of keeping the area between the Adriatic and the Black Sea "neutral and free from outside attack."

Important Issues Involved

Important as was the recent Belgrade conference of Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece, in its declaration of solidarity, diplomatic circles here emphasize the new coming economic negotiations as equally important.

As a significant step in this direction Rumania is sending a mission to Sofia in the next few days which will offer Bulgaria far-reaching economic concessions.

It is believed here that this is part of a plan for winning over Bulgaria to enter the Balkan Entente, and that it is the logical consequence of action which has been directed through the talks of the British Minister to Sofia last November in Istanbul and the recent discussions between Premier George Kiosseivanoff, of Bulgaria, and Numan Menemencoglu, Secretary-General of the Turkish Foreign Office.

Should Rumania's economic offer be as tempting as it is considered here then it should go far to establish such improved relations between Bulgaria and the rest of the Balkans as to make this peninsula safe from outside aggression.

The Balkan Entente's official invitation to Bulgaria to participate in the coming Bucharest conference will, it is learned here, be given by the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Sarajoglu before he leaves Sofia.

Gafencu Parries Questions

Regarding Rumania, Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu is parrying all thrusts against Rumanian neutrality. He vigorously supports the general conviction that the only safe policy for the Balkans is self-contained regional neutrality supported by these countries' preparedness and willingness to defend themselves.

In this connection it is thought to be more than a mere coincidence that Mr. Gafencu's departure for Belgrade was featured in the local press together with imposing pic-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Japan Bows to Call for Freer Press

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Events of the past few months have clearly disclosed the extent to which Japan has been made dependent on official information for what it knows of events throughout the world.

Returning to Shanghai from a visit to the Japanese Capital was a good deal like emerging from news-darkness into light.

The American denunciation of the Japanese-American treaty of commerce and navigation, occurring in late July, was far more of a shock to Japan than should have been the case. Why? Simply because Japan had been carefully shielded from the unpleasant truth as to American views on Japan-in-China, and the substantial reasons for such views.

The official Domei news agency invariably minimizes, omits or distorts tidings of any military outrage on the part of the Japanese against foreigners. Word of official protests is as nearly suppressed as may be. Whereas representatives of American press associations or newspapers are most zealous in sending home word of foreign newspaper or official utterances critical of American policies or acts, Japan reads almost nothing but foreign commentaries of a more or less complimentary description.

Cast in Military Mold

Domei sets the pace and the correspondents of the big Japanese papers with foreign staffs of their own endeavor, with patriotic zeal, to out-Domei Domei.

Before official pressure compelled a merger of the two agencies which preceded Domei, things were not quite so bad—the Nippon Dempo, in fact, was quite independent in its reporting. But nowadays press matters as well as everything else are cast in the military mold and the result is a mental fog in which foreigners grope uncomfortably, although most Japanese accept it as the norm—until such an occasion as the American treaty denunciation, when bewilderment is so great that there are inevitable stirrings of doubt as to whether the Nipponese press is doing its full duty.

The German-Soviet rapprochement, coming soon after Washington's startling action on its treaty with Japan, was fresh demonstration of how ill Japan is served by its plausible but biased press. Again there was absolutely nothing in the Japanese mental equipment to furnish machinery to deal with this situation.

Yet so quickly does the press get a fresh set of fables going, to explain everything after each new shock, that no rebellion against the press is in evidence. For one thing, the regimented Japanese—individualistic enough in some little and personal matters but inclined to accept the voice of authority in larger issues—are not inclined to question very deeply.

Also, it is perhaps known that Domei has connections with a wide variety of foreign press services, though surely it can be little realized how great are the liberties often taken with foreign news thus made available, before it is presented in Japan.

Shaping the News

Finally, the Japanese press is so fond of trivia and so free in its presentation of gossip both casual and scandalous, that a great share of the reading public must inwardly look on the press as a source of entertainment primarily, rather than enlightenment.

The process of shaping the news so as to fit in with journalistic concepts of national policy would make an interesting subject for a thesis. One fairly easily grasped example is this:

A few weeks ago Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's Foreign Minister, received an American correspondent at Chungking and gave an interview by no means novel or startling. In the course of discussing the hostilities with Japan he said that he naturally favored peace, and—probably in response to questioning by his American visitor—expressed the view, by no means unique or in his own case stated for the first time, that it would be serviceable if the United States could lend its good offices toward a solution of the trouble.

When such things had been said before by Chinese leaders, they attracted no notice in Japan because the Japanese Government in several occasions had declared that its differences with China must be settled directly and without mediation of any third Power. This view still stands, but meanwhile the Abe Cabinet had come into office with the declared intention of bringing peace in China, and former Chinese Premier Wang Ching-wei's "peace movement" was well under way with the Japanese anxiously peering about for some influential Chinese willing to join Mr. Wang.

Statement Follows Statement

So the Japanese correspondents at Hong Kong—there are no Japanese correspondents in Chungking, for sufficient reasons—picked up the Foreign Minister's interview and loudly proclaimed, without too great regard for consistency: First, that Dr. Wang Chung-hui was splitting the National Government and plumping for peace on the Wang Ching-wei pattern, and, second, that the National Government was anxious to drag the United States into Far East affairs as a mediator in the interest of securing peace.

Vastly embarrassed by all the clamor, Dr. Wang Chung-hui finally issued a second statement which was a mere clarification of the first. He made clear that he had said nothing new, that he was loyal to the Government and its established policies, that he was not trying to initiate any American mediation move or anything of the sort.

The reaction of the Japanese correspondents to this was to shout with even greater enthusiasm that Dr. Wang Chung-hui had now "repudiated" his first statement, doing so under pressure from the Chinese Communists!

Books in Shanghai Having Hard Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Any American bookseller who thinks conditions are hard in his native land will do well to think twice before moving to Shanghai.

As result of the Japanese "postal censorship," the piracy of books from the mails has at times become a brazen subterfuge. Repeated appeals to the authorities have been without result.

Equally vexatious is the Chinese pirating of new books. This has been going on for some years. Although China is deficient in copyright legislation, there used at times to be some co-operation from the Chinese authorities.

But now the pirates have grown bold indeed, photostating not only the newest books but even current American magazines and selling at prices only a fraction of the import price.

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Japanese Government's control of the press, as well as Government secrecy on political intentions, were attacked today in both Houses of Parliament.

The attack in the House of Peers drew from Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai an expression of agreement with critics of press control, and he said relaxation would be attempted.

Speaking in the Upper House, Shigeo Sugasawa declared that cooperation of the Government and the people never would be complete while newspapers were deprived of freedom.

"Unnecessary oppression of the press merely engenders suspicion," he said. "The Government must acquaint the people with developments and permit them to have their own opinions."

Until such a condition prevails, Mr. Sugasawa insisted, mobilization of public opinion cannot be fulfilled.

Jotaro Kawakami of the Social Mass Party presented a similar view to the Lower House. He said "doubt and apprehension" were apparent among the people over methods for ending the war in China and the Government's relations with the projected Chinese puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier.

Mr. Kawakami demanded that the Government publish its terms for peace in China.

The Young Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 6—Foreign correspondents in China are alarmed by Tokyo's action in bringing criminal action under the Army code against James R. Young of International News Service for dispatches sent from China.

Arrested Jan. 21 for allegedly slanderous reports, Mr. Young awaits trial after repeated questioning. Whether he will be tried by a civil or military court is not yet known. The maximum penalty under the Army code could be three years imprisonment, apart from other possible penalties under civil law.

Especially disquieting to the China press corps is a recognition that establishment of precedents in the Young case could jeopardize foreign writers whenever they touched Japanese territory, on the basis of any past activity anywhere. Independent writers feel themselves particularly affected by such a possibility.

Similar Affair in 1920

A previous effort along a similar line was made in 1920 when Japanese police in Chosen (Korea) held a Britisher, G. L. Shaw, four months without bail for an alleged violation of Japanese law committed in the Chinese treaty port of Antung.

Mr. Shaw, who lived in Antung, returned there and resisted efforts to intimidate him into leaving. Thereafter the Japanese took no further action.

The Army Criminal Code covering actions in territories outside Japan is apparently new and previously untested. Foreigners in China are hopeful that the American authorities will vigorously oppose establishment of harmful precedents in the Young case.

Books Returned to Sender

For what is believed to be the first time, acknowledgment in writing of the existence of a Japanese censorship at Shanghai has been given from the Shanghai Post Office.

A consignment of books sent by mail from an American publishing house to an American book company in Shanghai has been returned to the sender, with an explanatory letter stating that the books could not be delivered to their intended recipient because of objections by the postal censors.

In the past, the censors have frequently confiscated books as they passed through the post office and at times this has taken on the aspect of a racket because one or two costly books would be removed from a shipment while similar volumes were allowed to go through. It was impossible to obtain written acknowledgment of what was happening.

It has also been disclosed that there is a sort of "censorship within a censorship" in China. Notification has been received by the same American company in Shanghai that a consignment of magazines has been seized by the censors at the Hankow post office far up the Yangtze. The interesting feature of this is that these magazines came in the first instance from the United States, and were evidently deemed suitable by the Shanghai censors, but their more exacting colleagues inland could not see eye to eye with the first inspectors.

The magazines thus banned, incidentally, included women's fashion and housekeeping publications quite devoid of political aspects. Just what standards have been set up by the censors at Hankow remains considerable of a mystery unless it is to be presumed that they are against letting English-reading persons maintain homes in the Japanese-occupied areas!

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

'Fill Up the Tank'

Drawn by John A May

'I'll Try Three of Arachis Hypogaea'

Peanuts and Potatoes Turned Into Fuel for Motorcars

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Earnest work of seekers for gasoline substitutes—now demanded in Europe because civilian motor fuel is so severely rationed — seems to be bearing fruit. It even seems to be bearing vegetables. For potatoes and beetroots are seen as rivals to coke and castor oil in a drive to solve the great petrol-shortage question.

While the power-potentialities of these strange alternatives are being debated, investigators along another line claim to have found the answer to the complex problem in a nutshell. It is the nut.

Natural scientists have proved that even the common peanut can be refined. And this discovery has led to Arachis Hypogæa (its refined name) giving quite a gratifying performance in a motorcar.

This popular and normally plebian member of the great family of nuts has, however, one potential drawback, so far as British consumers are concerned. Because, whether required for putting into the mouth or pouring into the tank, it is an imported commodity, a fact which strengthens the case of those who root for the potatoes, one of the few domestic requisites in which Britain is more than just self-supporting.

To Tune of Tuber

With consideration of the possibility that potato juice may be a satisfactory outcome to the present economic squeeze, attention turns again to the scheme originated by a Canadian, Mr. Guy G. Porter, for running automobiles on alcohol spirit extracted from New Brunswick surplus potato crops. So we now await news as to the practicability of making British motorcars hum along to the tune of the tuber.

The Italians, meanwhile, have been busy with petrol substitute experiments. To them we are indebted for proof that you can eat up the miles with beetroot. Also that you can drive along agreeably on caster oil, hit up the knots on wood, and even scrape by with charcoal.

Here in Britain the appearance of certain unusual-looking vehicles on the streets testifies to the use already of a wartime substitute for gas. It is gas. The plain old domestic variety, traditionally used for illumination purposes and the cooking of the family dinner. This, however, is just a makeshift, pending the arrival on the fuel market of the peanut, potato, beetroot or some other substitute in an easily-carried form which can be poured into a tank.

The trouble with domestic gas as a makeshift is that, either you have to make it as you shift, which involves towing your own gasworks, or you have to carry it—alongside in heavy metal containers, or on the roof in a balloon-like envelope that turns your car into the travesty of a dirigible airship on wheels.

Long Lines of Trailers

It is estimated that some 300 producer-gas trailers are being hauled along in Britain right now. This figure, however, trails a long way behind the tallies in Germany, where there are at least 10,000 and France, where there are 7,000.

Manufacturing your own propulsive power while under way has one advantage over the container-carrying plan, since you can go further without taking on fresh supplies. With your little furnace stoked up with coke you can glow-as-you-go for a hundred miles. But a gas-holder is good for only 50.

From the point of view of expense, however, a very relevant point these days,—the gas-cylinder has got what it takes even if it doesn't take so much. For it necessitates only a slight capital outlay, whereas your "hot chestnut barrow" burns quite a hole in the pocket.

A further argument in favor of carrying stored power is that you can have alternative sources of fuel. If you don't want to use compressed coal-gas, such as is being produced specially for motorists by the Wallasey Corporation (a big municipal plant has been built for this purpose), well, you can employ Methane gas, which is a by-product of drainage disposal.

Made at Slight Cost

The enormous quantities of this gas available at very small cost are evidenced by the fact that Middlesex County Council, now at work on a plan to commercialize Methane for motorists, figures that it will be able to sell 150,000 cubic feet a day. Which is equivalent in power to 700 gallons of petrol. As Methane is a natural by-product, actual manufacturing costs are negligible.

Cheap, also, is electricity, now more in demand for road use in Britain than at any previous time. The current disadvantage in this connection is that you can make only a short circuit.

Electric batteries relatively soon become exhausted and need replenishment. In this they resemble those other popular petrol-power substitutes, the horse, the cyclist, and the pedestrian, at present engaged in keeping Britain vigorously on the move.

For real cheapness, though, nothing can touch the invention of Signor Pietro Pasoli, of Bergamo, Italy, who claims to run automobiles on water. This is not the incredible feat that it may seem. But it is rather astonishing all the same.

Signor Pasoli has devised a special apparatus which breaks down the water into oxygen and hydrogen. The former is expelled. The latter drives the car. And bang goes sixpence! Which is claimed to be about what it costs to cover a hundred miles the new Pasoli way.

Bombings Laid To I. R. A. Hit At Executions

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—New bombings attributed to the Irish Republican Army occurred in England today as the Government of Ireland sought to stay the scheduled execution of two I. R. A. men in Birmingham tomorrow.

Explosions from balloon and acid type bombs used previously by the I. R. A. in its campaign of terrorism occurred at London's crowded Euston Railroad Station, the Birmingham General Post Office, and the Post Office in Manchester. Four were hurt in Euston Station, two in Birmingham, none in Manchester.

After the British Government's refusal last night to grant reprieves to the condemned men, John Dulanty, Eire's High Commissioner in London, was instructed to see Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today to press an appeal for clemency for the pair. The two men were convicted for their part in a bombing in Coventry last Aug. 25 in which five persons were killed.

The guard around the Birmingham jail was redoubled. Special units of Scotland Yard versed in I. R. A. tactics supervised a watch in key post offices for further bombings. Special precautions were taken in railway luggage rooms, where numerous bombs were planted last summer.

Today's Irish Government appeal to Mr. Chamberlain came after many mass meetings in Ireland in recent days demanding reprieves. With refusal of these last night, the bombings followed today.

Tom Barry, a Cork Irish Republican leader, telegraphed Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire today asking him to request four-day reprieves to enable him to place before the Home Secretary in London "proof" that the men were innocent.

October Eclipse Study Abandoned Because of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—The Joint Eclipse Committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society has cancelled plans for elaborate attack upon eclipse problems scheduled for the Oct. 1 rendezvous of moon and sun over Brazil. Only one group will represent Great Britain in the eclipse area. Outbreak of the war is the reason given for abandonment by the others, says Nature, Britain's weekly journal of natural science.

Prof. J. A. Carroll was to have gone from Aberdeen to Brazil with an objective interferometer and an echelon spectrograph for a study of coronal and chromospheric line contours and wave lengths.

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and the Cape Observatory were to have gone to Calvinia for a study of the Einstein displacement of stellar images. Professor H. Dingle was to have gone to a station near the edge of the totality belt for work on wave-lengths and intensities of chromospheric lines near the cusp.

The Solar Physics Observatory and the Radcliffe Observatory, Pretoria, were to have joined forces at Nelspoort for a program including work on the extreme ultra-violet spectrum of the chromosphere and corona, and a study of chromospheric line intensities at different heights with a special camera.

France in New Protest

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP)—France has made a second protest to Japan against repeated bombings of the French-operated Yunnan railway in southwestern China by the Japanese Air Force, informed scources said today.

Nevertheless French observers expressed belief that this French-Japanese issue would be settled without further complications, since it was understood that Japan had accepted a suggestion that the matter be submitted to a mixed investigating committee.

The second protest was delivered in Tokyo by Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry to the Vice Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, and followed closely the first one made Sunday.

Mr. Tani told Henry the Government was investigating, after which appropriate steps would be taken.

The United States has made informal representations in Tokyo concerning the Yunnan railway bombings on the grounds that they interfered with American trade with central China and endangered the only travel route by which Americans in Chungking could leave China.

Yakichiro Suma, a Foreign Office spokesman, declared Feb. 5 that the Japanese Army would continue attacks on the French-operated Kunming-Hanoi Railway as long as there is a "military necessity." He said that the Tokyo Government "fully endorses" the operations against the railway.

Japan was believed to be insisting that the railway is a legitimate military objective because it is a main munitions supply line for Chungking. The French deny that the line is being used for munitions.

Food Shortage

PIEPING, China, Feb. 6 (AP)—A food shortage reached acute proportions here Feb. 4 as Chinese attempted to stock up for New Year's celebrations despite sacrifices brought about by war, floods, blockade and unstable currency conditions.

Fifty-pound sacks of flour are selling for $18 compared with the $4 they cost a few months ago. Substitute grains like corn and millet also are scarce and their prices prohibitive for the poor.

Japanese officials admitted they foresaw the arrival of only about half the flour needed.

Motors Millions Given Mott Heirs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Charles Stewart Mott, Vice-President and largest single stockholder of General Motors Corporation, has given shares valued at more than $5,000,000 to a trust established for his wife and two children.

A Securities Commission report today disclosed the gift, regarded as one of the largest in recent years. The motor executive was shown by the report to be still the owner of stock valued at more than $23,000,000.

The gift consisted of 100,000 shares of General Motors common which closed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at $52.50. The stock was placed in an irrevocable trust for Mrs. Ruth Rawlings Mott and their children, Susan E. and Stewart Rawlings Mott. Mr. Mott will be trustee under an agreement dated Dec. 5.

Mr. Mott began accumulating his General Motors holdings in 1913 when the corporation took over his Weston-Mott Company, manufacturers of automobile wheels and axles.

More than a decade ago he started the Mott Foundation, ministering to underprivileged children and adults of Flint and has contributed liberally to its maintenance.

Treasury officials estimated that the minimum Federal gift tax on the transfer would be more than $1,500,000.

'Youngest' Lake

Lake Sarez, in Soviet Central Asia, is called the "youngest lake in the world." It was formed when one of the Pamir peaks toppled and dammed the Murgab River.

'Stop Guffey' Movement Backs Hidden Party War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 5—The internecine feud in the Democratic Party that led to the defeat of Gov. George H. Earle and the election of Judge Arthur H. James in 1938, thus returning this Commonwealth to its traditional place in the Republican national line-up, again today is spreading into the far reaches of the Keystone State, with a "stop Guffey" movement assuming pile-driver action to retire the senior Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania.

The warfare is seen by many observers as wide and more far-reaching than that waged during the last gubernatorial campaign, when the party wing headed by Joseph F. Guffey bolted the state convention and supported Frank Kennedy, Secretary of the United Mine Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, for Governor against the convention's choice, Charles Alvin Jones, young Pittsburgh lawyer.

Third Term Favored

The fight was renewed with the Democratic State Committee meeting here Saturday, when, after unanimously indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term, voted 87 to 22 to suspend party rules calling for recommendations for candidates for other offices. John B. Kelly, boss of the Philadelphia Democratic machine, led the fight for an open primary and was backed by the Quaker City's solid delegation with 16 votes.

Organization Democrats, in their efforts to cover up the split, called the motion a successful effort to prevent a split. Political observers called it a synonym for "fight."

Friends of Mr. Guffey officially voiced the same view and declared that the way was open for the renomination "without any sort of formidable fight."

Party Leaders Commended

Mr. Guffey took it the same way officially.

"The Democratic State Committee and the leaders of the Party in Pennsylvania are to be commended for their intelligent and far-seeing action in suspending the rules to permit a popular primary," he said.

"The rule requiring indorsement of candidates by the Committee, established to prevent party raiding, is no longer necessary since the passage of the party rating act

"I am very well pleased with the result and in my campaign for re-election I shall stand on my 100 per cent record for support of President Roosevelt and the New Deal."

Mr. Guffey has been one of the Democratic Party wheelhorses urging Mr. Roosevelt to run for a third term.

Split Seen as Serious

Competent political observers see the row as much more serious than the rival factions will admit publicly. Indications were, it was declared, that when the State Committee met on Saturday, the "stop Guffey" movement had reached proportions that bid fair to repudiate him. This at once precipitated a last ditch fight and, if successful, would have swamped the Party under an avalanche from which it would take many years to rescue it. It was at this point that David L. Lawrence, State Chairman, and Mr. Kelly stepped in after an all-night conference with Mr. Guffey, during which he threatened to go into the primaries whether or not he was approved by the Committee. Simultaneously Mr. Guffey served notice on Federal office holders that he was still in command of patronage and a power to be feared in national politics.

Such peace as was made was attributed to Mr. Kelly, who was said to have had the support of an overwhelming majority in the convention for indorsement for the United States Senate. Mr. Kelly withdrew for personal reasons, based, in the main, on the insistence of his wife that he quit active politics. His announcement came so unexpectedly that the anti-Guffey forces were unable to get together on the spot and agree upon a man to oppose Mr. Guffey before the Committee.

Bullitt Mentioned

"The inevitable is merely postponed," Mr. Kelly told reporters as he and his group began a search for a strong opponent to Mr. Guffey in the primaries. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, will be their candidate if Mr. Bullitt can be prevailed upon to enter the race.

The rank and file of Democrats in the State were seen as disappointed at the action of their leaders during the last two years, when discord and bickering have featured the Party councils. The anti-Guffey contingent in the party is stressing that he should be disciplined for deserting the state leadership in 1938 and that this discipline should have been administered by the State Committee on Saturday by openly repudiating him. The Guffey side replies to this by defying the opposition to go ahead and declaring that Mr. Guffey continues to be a political power to be reckoned with.

Cheers Greet Pledge

However widely split over Mr. Guffey, the Party is indubitably for Mr. Roosevelt, the State Committee giving him a rising vote and "insisting" that he run for a third term. Cheers greeted the Committee's pledge to support him. Mr. Lawrence characterized Mr. Roosevelt as the "one man in this Nation who is fit and able to carry on the work begun by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"That man is Franklin D. Roosevelt and I call upon this convention to lead the way," he said. "Insist that President Roosevelt become a candidate for re-election. His work is not yet done and he alone can do it."

A resolution urging a third term for Mr. Roosevelt was offered by Mr. Kelly and received the same spontaneous enthusiastic support. The resolution stressed the Roosevelt record and liberal policies.

Farley Gives Talk

Mr. Lawrence, who presided, said that the delegates-at-large to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention would be pledged to Mr. Roosevelt, adding that it was the "duty" of the committeemen to see that the district delegates were so pledged.

The convention was followed by a dinner at which James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was the chief speaker. Mr. Farley did not refer to the third term.

A. F. of L. Seeks Half Million New Members in New Fields

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Plans for a nation-wide drive to "organize the unorganized in fields which have hitherto resisted unionization" were announced today by the American Federation of Labor.

William Green, President, said that in conducting the organizing movement, particular emphasis would be placed on the Far West and the South. He estimated the drive would produce 500,000 new members by October, which he said would give the Federation more than 4,500,000 members.

Among the fields upon which the Federation plans to concentrate are textiles, retail trade, marine workers, office and white collar workers, Government employees, teachers, and "miscellaneous industries." Among the latter, Mr. Green said, was the newspaper field.

Mr. Green denied that the Federation's unionization movement was spurred by organization work now being done by the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations under the leadership of John L. Lewis. He said also he did not believe the new program by the Federation would cause any intensification in the C. I. O. organizing work.

"We are enlisting the full strength of our far-flung organization in this drive," said a statement released by the Federation's Executive Council.

The Council also adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to increase by $800,000,000 annually the amount of loans authorized by the Government for slum clearance and rehousing projects.

An application for charter was received by the Council from a group of distillery workers' representatives, representing about 6,000 men in approximately two score of local unions, but action on the matter was delayed until a later date.

A regional conference held recently at Salt Lake City, the Council said, mapped a five-state drive to organize unorganized workers in "a large number of industries in the Far West. The results have been prompt and encouraging."

"Our next major regional conference will be held in Atlanta, Ga., March 2 to plan the widest organizational campaign ever conducted in the South. More than 2,000 representatives of our unions in the South will attend this meeting."

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BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Viceroy and Jinnah Confer On Steps to Indian Accord

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, conferred today with India's Moslem leader, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, in a further effort to find a workable solution of India's problems.

Meanwhile Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, in a statement on his talk with the Viceroy the previous day, declared that India wants a statement of British war aims paving the way for self-determination in India, but the Viceroy offered only "the final determination of India's destiny by the British Government.

"If Britain cannot recognize India's legitimate claims, what will it be but Britain's moral bankruptcy?" he asked.

"I am going to use the failure of negotiations as a steppingstone toward success as I am sure the Viceroy is going to use it."

"A wide gulf separates India and Britain over Indian independence," he added.

While the discussions were in progress, 40 trade associations, the Bombay Stock Exchange and the city's markets, shut down in protest against an excess profits tax bill which was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly. It would impose a 50 per cent tax on all profits above the normal peacetime level.

'No Compromise'

ALLAHABAD, India, Feb. 6 (AP)—A demand that Britain include India's independence as one of its "war aims" was voiced by Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress Party, in an interview today.

"We want no compromise with (Indian) fundamentals," declared Mr. Nehru who is second only to Mohandas K. Gandhi in the leadership of millions of Hindus.

Mr. Nehru, who has fought side by side with Mr. Gandhi for almost a quarter of a century, outlined his position thus:

"The problem of Indian independence is not due to the European war, although the rush of new events has accentuated the old problem.

"India could co-operate in defending freedom and democracy provided war aims were clearly stated. Imperialism must be abandoned if world freedom is sought. Therefore India has requested a declaration of British war aims involving Indian independence with a constituent assembly to frame a constitution.

"The old conception of a grant of Dominion status is inapplicable to India and in any event must give way to a wider ideal of world co-operation which India gladly supports.

"The real question is one of transfer of power to the Indian people with the subordination of vested interests to the popular will.

"British policy continues to preserve these interests. Hence, an early compromise is unlikely."

By asking that India's independence be included as a British war aim, the Congress Party has insisted that Britain take an immediate and positive stand in the matter. Thus far Britain has refused to do this although indicating a willingness to discuss the independence question after the war.

Mr. Nehru, who was educated at Harrow and Cambridge prior to taking up political life in India, declared he was convinced "that broad social progress was impossible within the strait jacket of the present constitutional structure."

"The whole process of the present British plan might be likened," he continued, "to the futile grafting of foreign fruit onto a dead tree which would end in failure despite the hardihood or resilience of the grafted limbs."

Civil Liberties Union Bars Red or Fascist Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Persons with Communist, Fascist, and other "obviously anti-democratic" sympathies will no longer be permitted to hold office or committee membership within the American Civil Liberties Union, following a resolution adopted by the Union's National Committee and Board of Directors. The resolution held that it was inconsistent for those who support dictatorships abroad to campaign for democracy in the United States.

The resolution was voted at a secret meeting at the Town Hall Club yesterday and was marked by the emphatic minority dissension, claiming that the action was attributable to "hysteria which has been aroused by recent international events" and that it "embroils the Union in the heated ideological battles going on all over the world."

"This resolution will disappoint all those who feel that the Civil Liberties Union is the last organization in the world to start a species of Red hunt, which is precisely what this carefully dressed-up resolution aims to do," the minority group declared. "There is and has been no public clamor to purge the A. C. L. U."

Union's Explanation

The majority said in an explanatory "press statement," however, that its action stemmed from "the increasing tension everywhere from the direction of the Communist International movement since the Soviet-Nazi pact."

"The abandonment of the struggle against Fascism and the other changes in Communist policy have raised sharply issues which were reflected in the attitudes of members of our Board of Directors," the majority statement declared.

The resolution held that while the Union did not make membership dependent upon political views or economic status, nor make any distinction in defending the civil rights of all individuals, it found it necessary to subject its personnel to "the test of consistency in the defense of civil liberties in all aspects and all places."

Clarifies Position

"That consistency is inevitably compromised by persons who champion civil liberties in the United States and yet who justify or tolerate the denial of civil liberties by dictatorships abroad," the resolution read. "Such a dual position in these days, when issues are far sharper and more profound, makes it desirable that the Civil Liberties Union make its position unmistakably clear.

"The Board of Directors and the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union therefore hold it inappropriate for any person to serve on the governing committees of the Union or on its staff, who is a member of any political organization which supports totalitarian dictatorships in any country, or who by his public declarations indicates his support of such a principle.

"Within this category we include organizations in the United States supporting the totalitarian governments of the Soviet Union and of the Fascist and Nazi countries (such as the Communist Party, the German-American bund and others); as well as native organizations with obvious anti-democratic objectives or practices," it added.

Membership Open

The "press statement" also declared that "nobody suggests that any person should be excluded from membership in the union, nor that the union should be any less zealous in the defense of Communists' rights." No Communists were ever appointed or elected to any position of responsibility within the union, although two National Committee members, William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, joined the Communist Party some years after their election.

The minority dissension claimed that the resolution would lead to endless arguments over the meaning of "totalitarian" and to which countries it should apply.

"We would certainly have to rule out (as member of the A. C. L. U. Board) those faithful (Roman) Catholics who, following out the policy laid down by their church, approve the Fascist regime of General Franco in Spain," it continued. "We would also have to rule out those Americans who believe the French Government, under present war conditions, is justified in the denial of certain civil liberties. And what about Socialists favoring revolution?"

British Weather Costs 157,371 Jobs

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—British unemployment increased 157,371 to a total of 1,518,896 in January "due almost entirely to the exceptional weather," the Labor Ministry announced yesterday. Britain experienced unusually low temperatures during the month. The Ministry declared the total was 520,130 less than a year ago.

To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns."

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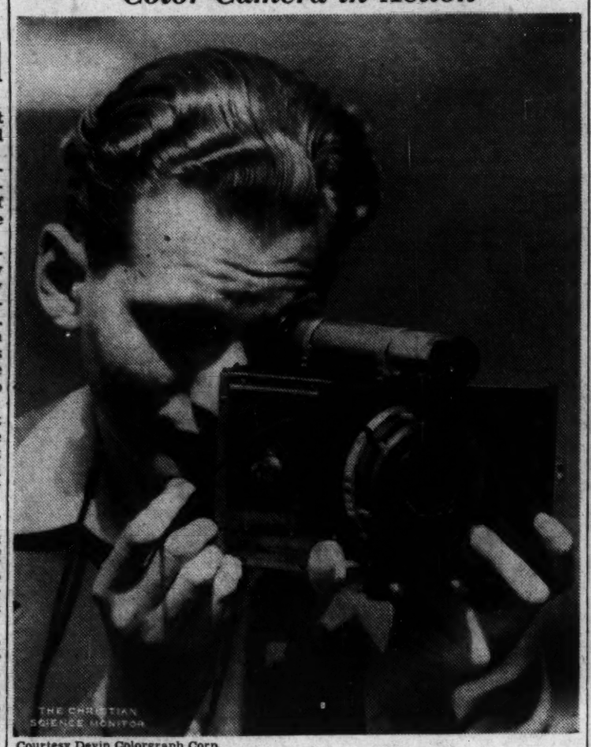
Color Camera in Action



Courtesy Devin Colorgraph Corp.

Using Tricolor 'One-Shot'

However, natural color film will enable the most inexperienced amateur photographer to make successful pictures in color with almost any camera, provided he is particularly careful to obtain proper lighting and correct exposure.

Correct Lighting and Exposure Needs of Camera Color Work

Photography and the Camera Club
Second of Six Articles

By Jacob Deschin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pictures reproducing the subject in the full colors of the original are now, at last, just a matter of pressing the button. A century ago, when photography was introduced to the general public, the first waves of enthusiasm were followed by a drop in interest because the subjects photographed were reproduced, not in the colors of the original subject, but in varying tones of gray. Various experimenters working on the problem provided the basic principles and methods of approach that in our own day have borne fruit in the introduction of material that the most inexperienced amateur using a low-priced camera can expose as easily as ordinary "black-and-white" film.

Utilizing a special coating of the three primary colors, red, green and blue-violet combined with a panchromatic emulsion, the film is sold in the usual amateur forms and, in the main, processed at the factory. The result is a color image on film which is viewed by transmitted light either in a special viewing device that magnifies the image or by projection on a screen in the same manner as motion pictures. Some photographers consider these methods too awkward and bothersome to give full satisfaction, preferring to see full-color prints on paper that can be observed in the usual way. Whatever may be the pros and cons of the situation, it must be admitted that a color print, or even a black-and-white print, for that matter, cannot equal the values and gradations of the transparency. This is due to the fact that a print cannot possibly retain all the values or tones of the transparency, the printing process necessarily involving a certain degree of absorption of the tones. Some percentage of these values are bound to be lost in the process.

Color Prints Limited

Nevertheless, it is true that until there appears on the market a method of making color prints that will permit the amateur to produce pictures from his color films about as easily as he now turns out prints from his black-and-white negatives, color photography as a mass pursuit will not be realized in the widespread use that is its potential due. A number of establishments are now offering to provide such prints, or enlargements, from transparencies, but their efforts have two disadvantages: unsatisfactory reproduction of the colors, and high price.

Materials methods and equipment for making color prints by direct means, that is, without the intermediate use of a positive transparency, are, however, available in some abundance. In their most efficient form, these comprise the direct, so-called "one-shot" tricolor type of cameras, in which, through the use of one or two pellicle mirrors and three filters, three negatives may be exposed the same instant. However, these are rather high priced for general use. On the other hand, any camera can be converted into a "color camera" by making three separate exposures on different films, each frame through one of three different filters, known as A, B and C5. The drawback is that portraits and all subjects in movement must be excluded and the process limited to other subjects that can be counted on to remain absolutely still for the duration of the three exposures. For two-color work, a bi-pack is available for professional size cameras that converts the latter into a "one-shot," but this is naturally unsuited where it is desired to record a full range of colors.

After negatives have been obtained by either the "one-shot" method of the method of three successive exposures color prints are made with special materials prepared for the purpose. Such materials are now being popularized in the "color kit" which contains all the essentials for making color prints by the various processes. These are relatively inexpensive and bring the color print processes somewhat nearer the purse capacity of the proverbial man in the street. Color prints therefore, are possible today for the amateur, but the process is still too involved for comfort.

How to Do Color Work

For the present, therefore, the majority of workers must be and are satisfied with a film that does, after all, permit operation in the normal way and that is fast enough for snapshots at f/8 and, under the most favorable circumstances, even f/11.

The worker in color must be particularly careful of two important factors: correct lighting and correct exposure. In color, contrary to the teaching obtaining for black-and-white photography, the illumination must be from the front, so-called "flat" lighting. Some difference in intensity of the light reaching different parts of the subject may be attempted with success, but this difference should be relatively weak. Colors provide their own contrast without the aid of light manipulations and show up best and truest when illuminated by a front direct light. As to exposure, this must be correct to obtain the best color rendition. In black-and-white photography, one may overexpose to a great extent and even moderately underexpose and still get a printable negative through negative development and proper selection of paper contrast and type. But to underexpose or overexpose in color photography is to degrade and falsify the values in the original and make the result worthless. Guessing the exposure is a rather hazardous business in color photography and the use of an exposure meter is almost mandatory.

Color film is available in different types suitable for use under different light. One type is balanced for daylight exposures, another for exposures under tungsten light and other lighting. By placing a proper filter over the lens any type of film can be used.

The future of color photography is unlimited; new developments may be expected any day in every phase, and no doubt the ideal of long latitude, simply manipulated film will soon be realized as well as a simple method of making color prints on paper.

School Principal In N. Y. Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A half century of experience in the public schools here has brought Joseph F. Wingebach, retiring Principal of a Queens Junior high school, to the conclusion that the test of education is "not how much you learn, but what you do with it in terms of responsibility and service to the community and the Nation." Tributes from city officials, fellow teachers and parents are being made public in connection with Mr. Wingebach's record of a service, which was brought to a close Jan. 31.

"I've had a happy time teaching," he declared, "I've found joy in the whole job of seeing children grow spiritually, not merely learning or preparing for making a living. To me, teaching has been a benediction."

Teachers and friends who gathered for a testimonial luncheon in Mr. Wingebach's honor a few days before the term ended made repeated reference to his "influence for good" and lovable character qualities.

Throughout his teaching career Mr. Wingebach laid strong emphasis upon Americanization. In a school having a special problem in loyalty, Mr. Wingebach introduced a daily "moment of silence" with gratifying effect, according to the record.

Philadelphia Sees Copy Of Ancient Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6—Pages of history are turned back for half a millenium in the Free Library of Philadelphia's current "Exhibition Commemorating the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Invention of Printing."

The cornerstone of this display of the work of fifteenth century printers is a copy of the Gutenberg Bible loaned by Joseph Widener of Philadelphia. All the other volumes shown, with the exception of nine lent anonymously, are from the collection of Lessing J. Rosenwald, another Philadelphia bibliophile.

Giving unusual interest to the exhibition for the layman is the excellent catalogue prepared by Miss Elizabeth Mongan and Edwin Wolf, 2nd., which discusses the exhibits in a popular way—starting with the origin of printing and progressing interestingly through its development, describing individual volumes in the light of landmarks in the whole development of the art. The relationship of these landmarks to the conditions of the world in that century is also outlined in a way which gives added life and interest to the subject.

The Gutenberg Bible, for instance, is shown as the ancestor of "the most prolific family in the annals of printing."

Attention is drawn to the account in Schedel's "Weltchronik"—published in Nuremberg in 1493 as an account of world history up to that time—of the discovery of a "new world" by Jacopo Cano of Portugal and Martin Behaim of Nuremberg in 1483—while Columbus' voyage, the year before the book was printed, is not included in the account.

Interesting details regarding circumstances surrounding the writing and printing of many of the books are given also—as in the case of Paulus Orosius' "Historiae adversus paganos" which was printed by Pierre le Rouge in Paris in 1491 for Antoine Verard, the publisher. This book, it is pointed out, was issued to combat the current idea that Christianity was responsible for the calamities then overtaking the Roman Empire.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, is Chairman of the library's Exhibition Committee which planned this exhibit. Dr. George Parker Winship opened the exhibit on Feb. 1 with a talk on the books shown.

The exhibition is to remain on display until about the middle of March according to Franklin H. Price, Librarian.

Labor Board Head For Simpler Task

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Chairman J. Warren Madden said Feb. 3 a proposal that the National Labor Relations Board be freed from the task of refereeing Congress of Industrial Organization-American Federation of Labor disputes was the soundest suggestion yet advanced for solution of that board problem.

Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School made the proposal Feb. 3 to the House committee investigating the board. He argued that the representation controversies growing out of labor's big family row were not properly the problem of courts or commissions.

Awaiting the 'Go' Signal

Jesse Strait

'Safety Zone'

Picture by Jesse Strait which won first prize in the feature class of the exhibit of the Press Photographers Association of New York.

Prizes Are Awarded in the Exhibit By Press Photographers of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Prize winners of the fiftieth annual exhibit of the Press Photographers' Association of New York were announced as the show opened to the public at the Empire State Building here. The competition included 600 prints of outstanding pictures taken by New York newspaper camera men in the past year and ran the entire range of news photography from portraits, sporting events and daily happenings, to feature and scenic subjects. The exhibit will remain open to the public until Feb. 24.

In the spot news class Henry Harris won first prize with his picture "Nazi Riot," for which he will receive the Harvey Duell award. Joseph Costa, Jr., who won four awards, the most made to one entrant, got second and third prizes, respectively, for his pictures showing the King and Queen of England on their visit to President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate here last summer and the sinking of the steamship Lillian, of the Bull Line.

In the feature class, first place was won by Jesse Strait for his picture "Safety Zone." Samuel Falk got second prize for a picture made through the legs of a tennis player while in action, while Arthur Sasse took third prize.

Alan Fisher won first prize in the pictorial class with his entry "The Joseph Conrad." Joseph Costa also won second and third prizes in this class for his pictures, "Shades of Night" and "War Bound," respectively.

The "Magic Eye" class competition was topped by Arthur H. Sasse, who took first and third prizes. First prize went to him for a series of pictures showing Arturo Toscanini rehearsing. Sand Andre won second prize.

In the sports class, Anthony Camerano won first prize with his print "Who's a Bum." Murray Becker took second honors with an entry showing Lou Gehrig and Thomas Sande won third prize for his picture "Willow, Weep for Me."

Mr. Sasse who won first and third honors in the "Magic Eye" division has been the most consistent winner of Press Photographer Association awards, having won at least one prize every year since the start of the contests.

Chile Voids 2-Day Strike Of Newspaper Employees

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—A strike of newspaper employees, who halted work after the breakdown of negotiations for minimum wage scales, was declared illegal by the Government Feb. 5 as printing shop workers joined the walkout.

The strike left the Capital without newspapers for the second successive day.

U. S. Speeds Up Its News on the Weather

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the dispatching of two United States Coast Guard Cutters, the Duane and Bibb, to points between Bermuda and the Azores as floating stations of the Weather Bureau, attention once again focuses upon new high-speed methods used in Washington to gather and digest weather information that forecasts may be made and given out in a few hours.

Even subscribers for the daily weather map which goes out by mail on Sundays and holidays as well as work days, must receive their money's worth of advance weather information at 30 cents a month.

The two ships will be stationed, one a third of the way and the other two-thirds of the way, between Bermuda and the Azores to take the place of European ships now silent, which once radiocast weather information for all the world to use. Such data as is gathered will be radioed to the Coast Guard station at Fort Hunt, Va., where it will be forwarded by teletype to Washington.

Offset War Silence

This mid-Atlantic data is expected to be of special value to the forecasters in predicting Atlantic Coast weather conditions. Lack of it, since the outbreak of European hostilities, has seriously handicapped forecasters.

These men work at top speed in the Washington office of the Weather Bureau and their deadlines are as serious as those in any newspaper plant. Basic data starts coming in shortly after 7:30 a. m.

Barometer readings, temperatures, reports of rain, snow, sleet, wind direction and velocity, and several other meteorological tidbits—all are in code which is translated by a reader who stands at the head of a long table.

Seated on both sides of the table are the map makers who note weather conditions on blank maps in figures and symbols. One map gets pressures, another temperatures, another wind directions, and so on. Then on a master map, all this is noted by a map maker picked for his unusual skill and speed.

Speedy Transmission

It is from this master map and such supplementary maps as are needed that the forecaster makes his State forecasts—the information which appears in the lower left corner of all department maps. As the forecaster dictates his forecasts, several copies are typed for messengers and operators who answer telephone requests.

By telegraph forecasts go to all parts of the country. Because only about 200 different words are used ordinarily in a forecast, the type can be set up a word at a time instead of letter by letter, and thus a forecast is in type practically as soon as it is made.

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Rising Income Is Roosevelt Reply to Foes

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—Declaring that his goal still was an annual national income of $80,000,000,000, President Roosevelt tossed statistics yesterday at assailants of the Administration's domestic program.

He cited figures to show that America's income had jumped between 1932 and 1939 from $40,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000. Income now is running at a rate of over $70,000,000,000, annually, he said.

With an income level of $80,000,000,000, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, the budget would be a little better than balanced.

The President rattled off a list of figures prepared by various Government agencies, which he said had no implications one way or another. He omitted any reference to such persons as Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio; Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney; and Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, who have taken swipes at the New Deal in their campaigns for the Republican Presidential nomination. Yet his remarks might be construed as an answer to critics.

The statistics were designed to demonstrate that there had been big gains, since the New Deal took over in 1933, in wages and salaries, factory pay rolls, cash farm income, nonagricultural employment, exports, and industrial production.

Mr. Roosevelt also disclosed that the Government hoped to take over this spring about 250 acres of the Frederick W. Vanderbilt estate near this village—a property for which a New York Negro cult leader opened negotiations last August.

Virginia Concern Gets Army Order for Pants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6—A contract for 70,000 pairs of khaki pants for the United States Army has been awarded to the Blue Jay Overall Company, of Huntington, W. Va., Bryson Rawn, Jr., President of the concern, announces.

Mr. Rawn said the order, on which work will begin Feb. 15, would require the employment of 100 additional workers, increasing the total of employees at the plant to 250.

The company now is engaged in production of 50,000 jumpers for the United States Army.

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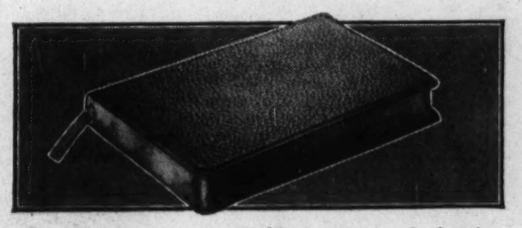

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Italian Planes for Finns Rerouted Through France

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP) — The shipment through France of some 50 carloads of Italian-made airplanes for the Finnish Army was disclosed today by sources close to the Government.

The planes previously had been halted in Germany by Nazi authorities. They then were returned to Italy after being released by Germany, and finally re-routed through France.

Premier Daladier's own Radical Socialist Party adopted a resolution calling upon the French Government "to take all necessary measures to enable Finland to continue to fight and win" its war against Russia.

The Radical-Socialist parliamentary group, meeting in the Chamber of Deputies, linked the outcome of the war in Finland with that in Western Europe.

The resolution said the party considers "the definite defeat of the Soviet aggression against Finland will hurt our enemies in their military power as well as in prestige."

Previously, the French press stressed a desire to aid Finland quickly on the heels of the fifth British-French Supreme War Council session, at which the Finnish-Russian war was reported to have been discussed.

Some newspapers carried an interview by the Havas (French) news agency with Risto Ryti, Finnish Premier, in which he declared, "the quickest aid is the most effective."

They gave no light, however, on any possible Allied decisions concerning quicker shipments of airplanes and munitions to the embattled Finns.

Finns Withstand Red Attack In Force on Mannerheim Line

By the Associated Press

Dispatches from Helsingfors state that according to military sources the Mannerheim Line remained unbroken by the repeated Soviet assaults—in which tanks, armored sledges, and parachute troops were used and during which Finnish front line troops went practically without sleep and food.

Finnish counter barrages, these sources said, thus far had blocked every attempt of the Russians to dig in closer to the Finnish lines.

The Russian offensive was far better organized than previous assaults in this area, they said, and the Finns gave evidence of strong defensive power by halting the Red Army's new armored sleds while under a terrific artillery and air attack.

The Finns made no official mention of their own losses, but foreign observers said they unquestionably had paid a heavy price themselves.

Reports eminating from Copenhagen that the Russian 18th Division had been destroyed were denied by a headquarters representative.

Town of Kajaani Raided

Russian warplanes, meanwhile, continued their attack on areas behind the front, sweeping across Central Finland to rain explosives on the town of Kajaani. The extent of the damage and the number of casualties were not immediately disclosed.

An official bulletin stated that 6,800 Soviet bombs killed 145 civilians and injured 179 last week. It said 141 localities were attacked, several repeatedly and some as often as nine times a day. Between 50 and 400 enemy planes flew over Finnish territory every day of the week, the statement said.

Six hospitals were bombed and machine-gunned, the weekly report said. Propaganda leaflets promising food and better social conditions under a Soviet regime were dropped in the bombed areas.

Even remote hamlets were bombed and machine-gunned and toward the end of the week bombs were dropped also at night, the bulletin said.

Hospitals and Churches Bombed

The Finns charged that the Russians had begun a systematic bombing of churches and hospitals, and that at the end of the week a number of churches were destroyed, especially in Eastern Finland.

Fires were still burning in Abo and other communities in Southern Finland as the result of attacks last night.

Reports from the important port of Viborg at the head of the Gulf of Finland, which was bombed heavily all day Feb. 4, indicated the damage was more widespread than at first supposed.

Listed among the towns at which the Russian air force struck were Maentyluoto, Tammissari, Riihimaki, and Haeheelinna.

In the war zone, Soviet bombers blasted Valamo in the Koivisto district, the communiqué said, and fires appeared to have broken out in the monastery there. A church and rectory also were reported destroyed by bombs at Ivalo, Lapland.

Foreign observers regarded as especially significant the failure of recent Soviet assaults to crack the Finnish defenses in the Summa sector near the western end of the Mannerheim line.

Finns Hope for Snowfall

The Finnish populace hoped today for a repetition of yesterday's general snowfall which blotted out the countryside so successfully that air raids were restricted to a few scattered districts, chiefly along the southwestern coast.

Meanwhile, Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, reported today that 248 officers and men of the Red Army were decorated by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for "carrying out in exemplary manner the battle tasks set by the command on the front in the struggle against Finnish White Guards and for valor and heroism displayed."

Two political workers and two army officers were singled out for decoration with the Order of Lenin, the medal of the gold star and designation as heroes of the Soviet Union.

An editorial in the newspaper Red Army said today there had been "great results in liberating the Finnish from the yoke of Mannerheim."

Allied Council In Full Accord On War Policy

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Allied Supreme War Council, meeting for the fifth time since the beginning of the European conflict, was reported tonight by the War Ministry to have reached "complete accord" on measures "assuring the greatest efficacy of French-British collaboration."

[It can be assumed that the war in Finland took a prominent place in the discussions of the Allied war chiefs, the diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association wrote for London publication.

[Coincident with this report, an estimate was circulated in London that Finland will have enough planes at its disposal by May—when the snow melts—to hold the huge Soviet Russian air force in check.]

Unity of Views Achieved

The French and British general staffs held a conference between the morning and afternoon meetings of the Supreme War Council.

Premier Edouard Daladier and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who arrived with his usual umbrella in hand, presided jointly over the all-day session of high ranking war chieftans.

M. Daladier was quoted as saying later that he had "never seen such an harmonious meeting and one which resulted in such unity of views."

The brief War Ministry communiqué said the Council had "examined in all their aspects the various elements of the present situation," and added that "the question of food stocks was notably studied."

Attendants at Meeting

Representing Britain at the War Council meeting, besides Mr. Chamberlain, were Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill, War Secretary Oliver Stanley Foreign Undersecretary Sir Alexander Cadogan, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Gen. Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial Defense Staff, and Maj. Gen. Hastings L. Ismay, Secretary of the Imperial Defense Committee.

France was represented by M. Daladier, Navy Minister César Campinchi, Air Minister Guy La Chambre, Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Air Force Chief of Staff; Admiral Jean Darlan, Supreme Commander of All Naval Forces; Auguste Chameptier de Ribes, Foreign Undersecretary; Alexis Leger, Secretary General of the Foreign Office; Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the French-British armies, and Gen. J. P. O. de Camp, chief of M. Daladier's military cabinet.

Balkan

(Continued from Page 1)

tures of "King Carol's dike"—Rumania's recently completed frontier fortifications.

Mr. Gafencu, according to an interview in the Greek paper Nea Hellas is reported as saying that Bulgaria had annnounced its intention temporarily to abandon outsanding questions and pursue a policy parallel to that of the other Balkan countries for the sole aim of protecting the peace of the Balkans. The Balkan Entente, he is reported as saying, was now a European coalition, and the members henceforth foresaw not Balkan but European questions.

Boundary Query

BUDAPEST, Feb. 6 (AP)—Hungary and Bulgaria today indicated vigorous opposition to the Balkan Entente's newly proclaimed policy of "safeguarding national territory" by demanding explanations as to whether this phrase means upholding the present boundaries of Southeastern Europe.

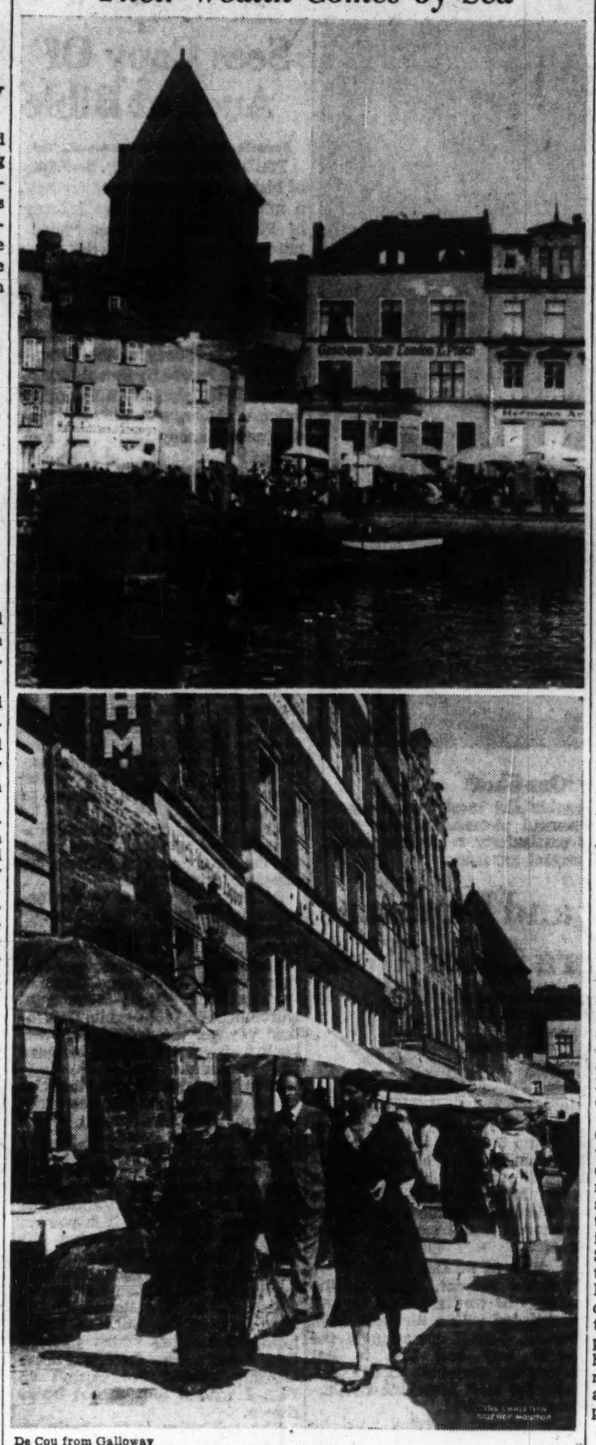
The two nations, which have been campaigning for peaceful settlement of their claims on Rumania for territories they lost to it in the World War settlement, undertook to learn from the Foreign Offices of the Entente whether it had undertaken to resist all possibility of territorial concessions.

Bulgarian Escape

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 6 (AP)—Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich of Yugoslavia announced today that Commerce Minister Ivan Andress would go to Sofia in an attempt to stimulate Yugoslavia-Bulgarian trade.

It is hoped that through increased trade with the Entente members Bulgaria would be aided to escape German economic pressure.

Their Wealth Comes by Sea



De Cou from Galloway

Along Danzig Waterside

Upper: Outdoor market in ancient quarter.
Lower: At the buying hour.

Danzig Awaits Good Times Promised by German Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG, Germany — The once "Free City" of Danzig, which the Nazis made the center of world attention for a few months before the present war, has resumed its former position of a quiet Baltic seaport with little trade, waiting for some new turn of fortune's wheel to restore a little of its earlier glory.

This ancient Hanseatic city, which as far back as the Wars of the Roses had welcomed the return of its ships laden with booty from England, has awakened to the fact that incorporation in the Third Reich is not so enviable a position. Just as the Saarländer only realized the benefits of the loose semi-independent relationships they enjoyed with both France and Germany after they had rejoined the Reich, so now the people of Danzig are wondering whether they are to be congratulated because they can now call themselves "Reichsdeutscher."

When the Free City was still a prize to be won over, the Nazis could easily attribute the trade depression in their port and all other problems to the "Polish oppressor," though as any visitor to the former Danzig knows, such oppression had to be searched for with a microscope. In fact, Danzig has followed the "normal" development of any German area taken over by the Third Reich. Whereas formerly Nazi activities were somewhat restricted by observance of the letter though not the spirit of the local legislation, now all that has been swept aside and the new Nazi rule has brought a blast upon all individual effort and thinking, more piercing than any icy wind from the east Baltic. The Jews have either disappeared or are cowed into silence. The churches, education, and business have all been "gleichgeschaltet" (co-ordinated), a task which had been done gradually for a long time and so was not so keenly felt by the general population.

While they thought, spoke, and acted as Germans, most of the Danziger were content with the arrangement laid down by the League of Nations. They realized that the so-called Polish Corridor and in fact all west Poland was their economic hinterland and essential to their own welfare. Most of the 207,000 inhabitants of the city of Danzig (the whole Free City covered 784 square miles and had a population of 385,000) would have preferred to have left things more or less as they were. But propaganda and money from Berlin, particularly among the younger Danziger, produced the necessary disintegrating effect.

The result is that Danzig is today just another city-port of the Reich, with no special privileges and having to compete for trade with other German ports on the Baltic, particularly with Gdynia (Gothenhafen) and Stettin. Their main trade at the moment appears to be the repatriation of Germans from the Baltic States, which is not very profitable, since it means taking in returned exiles who have had to leave almost all their wealth behind, and who are being settled in former Polish territory. This is quite good agricultural land but under present conditions its products will find their way to Germany rather than overseas, so that Danzig shipping will not benefit therefrom. In the days when they were citizens of a "Free City," the Danziger used to complain that the Poles sent only their bulk goods through Danzig harbor and kept the more valuable trade for their own port of Gdynia. Nowadays, this latter port still takes away much from Danzig, as it continues to be used as a naval base and enjoys the trade this brings in its wake.

The Reich is endeavoring to keep up its export trade particularly with the Scandinavian and Baltic countries, since the Baltic Sea is practically free from British naval control. Scandinavian iron ore and timber still continue to be very important for Germany's Baltic ports, but by far the most valuable part of this trade goes to Stettin, which is well equipped for dealing with it.

The Danziger are now full citizens of the Reich. They can travel to and fro in it without having to consult a Polish official, they can now think in terms of marks rather than gulden and they have undoubtedly had the opportunity of "contributing" to the Reich's depleted stores some of their greater supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Britain Bestows Service Awards

LONDON (AP)—King George VI awarded a posthumous Medal of the British Empire Feb. 6 to Commander Richard Jolly, who brought the destroyer Mohawk into port after being wounded so seriously by a German bomb that he later succumbed.

His widow received the award in the first investiture at Buckingham Palace since the war started.

The citation said Commander Jolly refused aid after the air attack on his ship Oct. 16 in the Firth of Forth, replying, "Let me go and look after the others" who were wounded.

Eleven Distinguished Service Orders, 31 Distinguished Service Crosses, four Military Crosses and eight Distinguished Flying Crosses also were awarded.

Japan's Ships Bar Alien Belligerents

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Japanese steamship lines have been instructed by the Government to refuse passage to belligerent nationals who are "enlisted in military services and those who may possibly be enlisted," Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita announced today.

This action followed a British decision to turn over nine of the 21 German seamen seized from the Japanese liner Asama Maru.

At the same time it was reported that the British Government had sent Japan an expression of "regret" that the incident should have "aroused such resentment in Japan."

The Foreign Minister expressed belief that this would prevent another such incident, but told the Diet, "I cannot say that the case is entirely settled."

[The Shanghai office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, one of the principal steamship companies of Japan and operators of the Asama Maru, announced today that it would not accept as passengers Germans subject to military service.

[The announcement said any Germans who had booked pasage on any N. Y. K. ship would be subject to investigation and possible rejection even though tickets already had been issued.]

Parleys to Continue

Foreign Minister Arita declared that Japan would continue to negotiate for the return of all 21 seamen. They were seized by a British cruiser Jan. 20 about 35 miles off Yokohama and interned at Hong Kong, British Crown colony.

[In London the decision to surrender nine German seamen was regarded today in informed but unofficial quarters as a step toward a "face saving" compromise with Japan without sacrifice of British belligerent rights.

Britain was regarded by these sources as having gained a major point in the Japanese announcement that Japan's steamship lines had been instructed to refuse to carry belligerent nationals liable to war service.]

Mr. Arita told the Diet that the Japanese Government "cannot express satisfaction because the number of Germans to be delivered to Japanese authorities is only part of those whose extradition was demanded."

The Foreign Minister said that Britain, in the diplomatic exchange after the incident, insisted the seizure was legal and proper. An investigation showed that some of the Germans detained were "short in their military service and adaptability," Mr. Arita said. Apparently he meant that some of the 21 Germans were ineligible for war service.

The seamen, part of a group of 40 being repatriated by the Standard Oil Company, sailed from San Francisco Jan. 6. They had been employed on tankers in South American waters.

British Cite Law

A Foreign Office spokesman had termed the seizure "disagreeable" because it occurred so close to Japanese shores. The Asama Maru was halted with a shot across her bows. In a formal protest Jan. 22 Japan demanded a "full valid explanation" by the British Government.

Mr. Arita told Diet that the British reply expressed regret that Japanese public sentiment had been aroused but sought to show that the seizure was legal under international law.

Nazi Claim of 32 Sinkings Called 'Fantastic' by Britain

By the Associated Press

Britain staged a "counter-attack" on German claims that at least 32 Allied and neutral vessels had been sunk during the week ended Feb. 4 with the assertion that only 14 ships had been sunk during that time by "enemy action."

The British Admiralty announced Feb. 6 that eight British ships totaling 25,069 tons and six neutral vessels of 17,546 tone constituted shipping losses up to midnight Feb. 4.

The German claim, based on accumulated announcements, included 9 ships sunk Jan. 29, 9 more on Jan. 30, and 9 merchantmen, 4 British patrol boats and a minesweeper on Feb. 3. These sinkings were held to be losses sustained in the three German air raids on North Sea shipping during the week. They did not include ships sunk by mines or torpedoes.

A British naval source cast some light on lack of definite information often noticeable from Admiralty sources, stating that "the general policy is not to answer German claims of sinkings because we want to leave them guessing."

In Paris, Naval Minister César Campinchi stated that the Allied fleets had sunk at least 40 German submarines since the beginning of the war. He estimated that Germany had 55 U-boats in operation when the conflict began—but no figures were given on how many may have been completed since.

Neutral sources estimate that the German submarine fleet consisted of from 70 to 77 craft at the beginning of the war. But not all of the fleet can be in operation at the same time.

Meanwhile Britain began counting new losses Feb. 6 as the 9,874-ton British freighter Beaverburn was reported torpedoed off the Irish Coast.

The wreck of the British minesweeper Sphinx was found upside down on a beach on the northeast coast today.

'Fighting Funds for Finland' Gifts Quickly Reach $20,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Donations for military aid to Finland totaling approximately $20,000 have been received from individuals in 39 states, in sums ranging from $1 to $5,000, it was announced at headquarters of Fighting-Funds for Finland, Inc., at 120 Broadway, today.

Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman of the organization, which was established last Thursday to mobilize American sentiment and funds for "realistic assistance to Finland," announced that state organizational work was in progress in every one of the 48 States, Hawaii, and Alaska, and that every mail added to the 4,000 letters and telegrams already received from Americans throughout the nation. In his reply, made public today, General O'Ryan said he believed Congress should recognize these letters and contributions as an expression of the American people toward this movement.

"Civilization Attacked"

"If I may assume to speak for those supporting this cause, it seems clear to us that human liberty, the dignity of the individual man and the family, and their security against lawless aggression constitute the basis of civilization," he said. "When they are attacked, civilization is attacked and when this happens, the consequences become automatically the vital concern of all civilized peoples. In other words, the preservation of civilization is not a regional responsibility."

"The Finnish people and groups of individuals from neutral countries who have joined them, and who, together with the Allies, in effect, have constituted themselves an emergency police force, international in character, for the suppression of insurrection against the common precepts of Christianity and the restoration of international law and order."

General O'Ryan stressed the need to provide Finland with "additional aircraft, weapons and military stores.

"Armed aggression on the loose can be convincingly dealt with only by adequate and effective gun fire, meaning all that this term implies," he continued.

Promptness Emphasized

"The initial response of the public to the mere name of this organization should indicate to Congress that public opinion is developing rapidly in its support of the movement for realistic assistance to Finland. There is urgent need for prompt assistance, for the coming summer will materially change the effects of climate and topographical features upon military operations. Furthermore, a mounting public opinion in America in support of the Finns may constitute an effective impulse for the Russians to enter into negotiations at the behest of some neutral power to terminate hostilities."

Herbert Hoover, National Administrator of Finnish relief, received a surprise visit from Mrs. G. Walter Williams, President of the American Gold Star Mothers, yesterday, who pledged support of that organization to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.

Letter to Each Mother

Mrs. Williams said she would send a letter to every Gold Star Mother in the Nation asking for support.

Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, amateur skater and Chairman of the entertainment committee for the ice carnival to be held Thursday night at Rockefeller Plaza, announced the program would include solo skating by Babs Savage, nine years old, and Oscar L. Richard, 84. The program will start at midnight and will be preceded by a fashion show.

Mediation Basis Lacking

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (AP) — The German Government can see no basis for mediation in the Russian-Finnish conflict, it was authoritatively indicated today after the Reich's envoys to Moscow and Helsingfors had come to Berlin to make personal reports.

Authorized sources said that even Finnish President Kyosti Kallio's declaration Feb. 1 that Finland was ready to make an "honorable peace" offered no concrete basis for action by Germany.

Germany, now as before, is keeping aloof from the northern conflict, it was stated, although of course Russia is the Reich's special friend.

Both Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, Ambassador to Russia, and Dr. Wipert von Blucher, Minister to Finland, have come to Berlin to gave first-hand reports.

Count von Schulenberg, who arrived yesterday from Moscow, conferred with various Berlin Ministries today and it was indicated that difficulties in transportation between the Soviet Union and the Reich were under discussion.

Plans for the huge exchange of Russian raw materials for German industrial goods cannot be carried out efficiently, informed sources said, unless better communications are obtained between the two countries.

A major difficulty in transportation has been the difference in the gauges of Russian and German railroads, making it impossible to use the same equipment on both roads.

Nazi Peace Bid?

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 6—The Stockholm correspondent of the Oslo newspaper Tidens Tegn said today that rumers of a German peace bid were taking shape.

The paper said reports from The Hague, Brussels, and Berlin indicated some neutral state would oer the peace plan reported drawn by a committee established by Field Marshal Hermann Göring and approved by Adolf Hitler in January.

The correspondent asserted the peace plan was connected with the League of Nations committee meeting on economic and social questions opening at The Hague tomorrow.

The plan was reported to have six points:

1. No country would claim war damage.
2. Economic problems must be solved immediately.
3. The Sudeten regions of the former Czechoslovak Republic would remain German.
4. Poland would cede to Germany all territory which was German before the Versailles Treaty.
5. A plebiscite would be held in Austria under Austrian-German-British-French control.
6. A British-French-German commission would decide upon the Czech, Polish and Slovak states of the future in order to guarantee a peaceful attitude toward Germany.

No mention was made of that part of Poland occupied by the Russians.

New Seizures

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6 (AP) — A British warship removed six Germans from the Portuguese liner Nyassa over the week end, it was disclosed today as the vessel landed the Germans here under military guard.

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February 12
For Parties on Lincoln's Birthday
—many grocers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are featuring foods that make preparation of party refreshments easy.

Hawaiian Islands Ready For Biggest Tourist Year

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Hawaiian Islands, America's mid-Pacific land of flowers and balmy breezes 2,000 miles off the California coast, anticipate this year the biggest tourist business in their history, and for the guidance of prospective visitors a concise statement of costs of travel, places to go in the Islands, and time required has been compiled.

Sailings are once a week on the Matsonia and the Lurline, of the Matson Line, from Los Angeles and San Francisco, on alternate Thursdays and Fridays from each port. The fares each way are cabin class, $85 and first class from $125.

Hotel rates vary according to the pocketbooks and tastes of the visitors. The charges at the principal hotels are:

Honolulu, Royal Hawaiian Hotel, fronting on Waikiki Beach, 400 rooms with private bath, American plan, all-year-rates, $10, $11, $12, $14 and $15 daily per person (including entertainment, beach and sports facilities).

Moana Hotel, fronting on Waikiki Beach, with cottages across Kalakaua Avenue, 450 rooms with private or connecting bath, American plan; all-year rates $6, $7, $8 and $9 daily a person.

There are also numerous smaller hotels in Honolulu with rates ranging from $3.50 per day.

Kona Inn, Island of Hawaii: American plan, rates (single) $8, with private bath. Fishing boat may be obtained for party at $25 a day, manned by native crew.

Hilo, Island of Hawaii: Hilo Hotel, 61 rooms, American Plan, $6 and up a day.

Volcano House, Hawaii National Park, 112 rooms, American plan, $6 and up a day.

From Honolulu enchanting trips may be made to the various Islands, either by steamer or airplane. The rates and frequency of trips are:

To Hilo: Steamship sailings four times weekly. Fare $11.50 one way. Airplane service daily. Fare $23 one way, $41.40 round trip.

To Island of Kauai: Two sailings weekly Fare $7. Airplane service daily except Sunday. Fare $15 one way, $27 round trip.

To Island of Maui: Sailings five times weekly. Fare $7. Airplane service daily. Fare $15. Round trip $27.

To Island of Molokai: Steamer sailings thrice weekly. Fare $5.50. Airplane service daily. Fare $10 one way, $18 round trip.

Tours around the Island of Oahu may be privately arranged at moderate cost to principal points of interest. Tours on other islands are also provided, but the tourist will save considerable delay and expense by taking one of the regular tours by steamship or airline.

Island of Oahu Tours: Waimanalo "Blow Hole" tour, around the eastern tip of the Island, through Waikiki Beach and sugar cane area, a person $4.

Around-the-Island Tour, from Honolulu to Pearl Harbor, Schofield Barracks, Waialua, lunch at Cooper Ranch Inn, and continue around the Island, a person $9.

Tantalus Drive Tour, to mountain overlooking Diamond Head and Honolulu from highest point, a person $3.50.

Pali (Cliff) Drive-City Tour, to mountains behind Honolulu, overlooking Windward Island and Valley over winding scenic route, a person $8.

Temple Tour (Tuesdays and Fridays) through Oriental temples, churches and places of worship, a person $3.

The Matson Line and Inter-Island Steamship Company have arranged the following tours:

Island of Hawaii, one day tour, $38.50. Week-end tour, $58.

Island of Kaui, one day on Island, all expenses $23.

Island of Maui, one day on Island, all expenses $36.50.

Island of Molokai, privately arranged tours, only.

The revival of the old-fashioned silver "cart-wheel" coin to be known as a "Travel America Dollar" to commemorate President Roosevelt's "Travel America" proclamation has been urged by Glenwood Sherrard, Manager of the Parker House in Boston, in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The coin, Mr. Sherrard writes, should be of limited issue, like Columbian and other special issues.

Pan-Pacific Press

Aloha Tower

It rises to welcome the visitor to Honolulu

Now comes the ski plane to go one step ahead of the snow train. Alfred M. Hudson of the Canadian Colonial Airways announces that his Company will offer increased travel facilities for winter sports fans over Lincoln and Washington's birthdays.

Semi-escorted tours to Mexico are being offered by the Illinois Central, with departures on any desired date and with stops at New Orleans and San Antonio en route.

The carnival season is on in Cuba and according to the Cuba Mail Line thousands of tourists are going to be in on the fun that will continue through March 17. Cruise boats of the Cuba Line are enjoying brisk bookings, especially those on the six-day voyages. Passengers on this cruise will be able to enjoy a glimpse of the carnival during the regular night tour provided as part of the cruise.

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Hoover Asks More G-Men To Curb Spies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has asked Congress for 100 additional agents to augment the 350 now active in a campaign against espionage and subversive activities.

Mr. Hoover assured a House Appropriations Subcommittee, in testimony made public today, that the campaign would not "degenerate into 'witch hunting.'"

The FBI is guarding against such a contingency, he said, by maintaining the "same high character and educational qualifications for our personnel as we had prior to this emergency."

Need for Help Cited

Emphasizing the need for additional help, the FBI chief pointed to the large increase in complaints and investigations of a national defense character and said that 41 per cent were unassigned because of lack of manpower to handle them.

He estimated that 78,000 complaints would be received this fiscal year compared with 250 for 1938.

Mr. Hoover said that at the request of the Army and Navy the FBI had given particular attention to protection of plants manufacturing military equipment. After Federal Agents inspect the plants, he said, "we submit to the owners recommendations for corrections that should be made."

Mr. Hoover estimated 540 plants were engaged in manufacturing for the Army and Navy, and added that "in time of greater emergency there will be approximately 12,000 such plants operating in this country."

At the same time a state department spokesman advised the committee that it would be well to keep "close tabs" on the activities of European Nations in the Americas.

Laurence Duggan, chief of the American Republics Division of the department, said that Europeans Nations have "far-intentioned political and military" interests in this hemisphere.

"We cannot tell for certain which way the European war is going to turn," he said, "so that I think, until the world becomes a little more stabilized and some countries discontinue their ambitions, both political and territorial, it will be well to keep very close tabs on these activities."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated that he foresaw no immediate peace, in discussing "extraordinary pressure" and "conditions of grave danger" under which department employees have been working.

"It now appears," he testified on Dec. 4, "that this strain and these dangers may continue for an indefinite period."

Plan to Abandon Alcatraz Shelved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Proposals for abandonment of Alcatraz Penitentiary have been sidetracked, apparently as a result of the current economy drive.

James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that the Bureau had requested $6,000,000 for construction of a new reformatory for young offenders and for one other "maximum security" institution, but the Budget bureau had disapproved all but $452,000 for repairs of existing institutions.

Mr. Bennett's testimony, made public today, said that Alcatraz could have been closed if the construction had been authorized.

In response to questions, Mr. Bennett said that while Alcatraz would represent a $3,000,000 investment when current modernizations were completed, it cost from two and one-half to three times as much to maintain prisoners there as at mainland institutions.

He explained that Alcatraz was expensive to operate because of the added costs in getting water, food and other supplies transported to the Island near San Francisco on which it is located. He said the idea that such institutions could best be located on islands was "an exploded theory."

Asked what would be done with the island in event of its abandonment as a prison, Mr. Bennett replied:

"I do not think any federal agency wants it."

One Is for War, One Is for Peace

Two Notable New Planes

Top: The new Bell "Airacobra" six-mile-a-minute pursuit plane, with engine behind pilot, tested by Capt. George E. Price for the Army.

Bottom: The new 1940 Stinson "105," with faster take-off and climb, cruising speed of 111 miles an hour, cruising range of 425 miles, and landing run of only 150 feet, is proving popular with winter sports enthusiasts, who can use it for quick, safe trips—above slippery roads—to good snow country.

G-Men Charge Corruption And Graft in Miami Area

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has announced that his staff found "evidence indicating local graft, corruption, and inefficiency" in the Miami, Fla., area.

This charge and another that police authorities of the resort failed to co-operate with the Justice Department's investigation, were made before a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony made public today.

Mr. Hoover declared the FBI had tried to work with local authorities, but received "little or no actual co-operation."

"Police officers in that area have been instructed," he charged, "not to come near the representatives of the FBI. They have been told that if they were seen going in or coming out of our offices they would be blacklisted."

He termed the Miami and Miami Beach area "one of the greatest problems we have had to contend with in the entire country, because of the influx of criminals from various sections of the country."

Mr. Hoover said his staff found that in the Miami Beach Police Department there were six officers with previous police records and that some of them had served time. Although this was made known to the Department, he said, these officers continued on the force.

"We have good reason to believe," Mr. Hoover added, "that the operations of confidence men in the Miami area are carried on at least with the knowledge of some law enforcement officials.

"In the vicinity of Orlando, which is in Orange County," he said, "the Bolita (lottery) tickets are printed, but the control of the racket comes from Tampa. We are interested in the operation of the racket and any outside hoodlums engaged in it."

At another point, he asserted:

"I received word today from Miami that this morning at three o'clock we apprehended at a fashionable hotel on the beach a man who had recently participated in the embezzlement of $120,000 from a New Jersey bank.

'He spent last night at a notorious gambling casino in Broward County, known as 'The Farm,' which is operated in violation of the law but with full knowledge of the Sheriff of Broward County."

He said that in a jewelry theft case in which Charles Cali and Nicholas Montone "allegedly made confessions," the Miami Beach Chief of Detectives "according to his story" received a call to go to one of the hotels at Miami Beach and when he came out of the hotel he found the missing jewels on the floor of his automobile.

"We went into that investigation very thoroughly and our inquiries resulted in the indictment of Cali and Montone by the State authorities upon our evidence, which could have been developed by the local authorities," Mr. Hoover declared.

"Each of these men was sentenced to 25 years. Indictments also were returned in New York against Montone and Cali, but they were not tried there because of the substantial sentences they received in Florida. But the indictments are still pending in New York.

"In that instance there was no question but that the Chief of Detectives was either guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance."

The FBI chief said some of the money obtained as a kidnap ransom by the Karpis-Barker gang was exchanged in the Miami area.

U. S. Oil Claims Opposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee recommended today that Government Departments halt their efforts to establish a Federal claim to ownership of valuable submerged oil deposits off the California and other coasts inside the three mile limit.

A report filed with the House advised "against the expenditure of Federal funds in litigation based upon doubtful or at best theoretical construction of law."

Representative Albert E. Carter (R) of California, a Committee member, said the recommendation should "serve as a warning to the Justice and Navy Departments that Congress does not look kindly on efforts to dispossess States of submerged oil lands to which they have held title since Statehood."

Introduction of the Justice Department appropriations bill brought also the disclosure that all coasts of the United States were included within the scope of a departmental inquiry into the ownership of the area between mean low tide and the three mile limit.

St. Louis Schools Under Jury Probe

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6 (AP)—A grand jury investigation of alleged irregularities in the St. Louis public school system was ordered yesterday by Circuit Judge Ernest F. Oakley.

He instructed the new February term jury to "go into the various phases of this entire situation without delay" and indict "any person or persons directly or indirectly involved."

Henry J. Gerling, Superintendent of Instruction, head of the city school system for 10 years, resigned recently after auditors disclosed he had used certain pupils' relief funds in stock market and real estate speculation. Mr. Gerling insisted he made the investments in an effort to increase the funds for school purposes and not for personal gain and that all the funds were intact.

Californian Divers Receive Decorations

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—The Naval Cross was awarded to two divers for outstanding service in raising the submarine Squalus last year.

Rear Admiral W. L. Friedell, submarine force Commander, made the presentation to Alvie A. Phillips, Chief Boatswain's Mate aboard the submarine rescue ship Ortolan, and Richard F. Clarke, Boatswain's Mate, second class, aboard the Holland. The ceremonies were aboard the Holland.

Phillips' home is Alexandria, La., and Clarke is from Philadelphia.

Schools for Canadian Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of regional advisory councils to include representatives of all organizations interested in rural adult education and the improvement of farm life was recommended by the Advisory Council of the Canadian Association for Adult Education at its recent meeting at the University of Toronto. A national policy for rural adult education directed at enriching the standards of life throughout the Dominion was also set up by the Council.

The program of rural education, economic, social and cultural, should be built on the foundation of a sound secondary education, the Council contended. This program should be one of social action, and consequently, the concrete social and economic problems of the community must be dealt with. Establishment of specialized leadership - training schools to develop trained leaders in this work was also suggested, and the Council emphasized the need for co-operation with educational authorities, teachers and clergymen.

Just after Canada entered the war, explained Dr. Corbett, Director of Adult Education, in his address, the Association, in co-operation with the Canadian Legion's Educational Committee, was given the responsibility of working out plans for education for enlisted men in Canada and overseas.

Food Stamp Plan Leaps Cash Hurdle

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department is going ahead with plans to expand the stamp system of distributing surplus food among the needy despite the House's refusal to approve a $72,678,000 appropriation for the program during the coming fiscal year.

The plan is in operation in 29 cities and arrangements are being made to begin operation in 14 others within the next few weeks. The Department announced today extension of the plan to Hartford, Conn.

Under the stamp system, needy families receive Government-issued stamps good for the purchase of designated surplus food products at regular grocery stores. The Government redeems the stamps from the grocer.

The office of Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, said that agency would proceed with arrangements to extend the system to upwards of 100 cities by July 1. It was explained that funds made available in last year's appropriation bill would make such extension possible.

Officials are hopeful that the Senate will restore the $72,678,000 item recommended by President Roosevelt, but cut out by the House.

A Foggy Spot

Moose Peak Lighthouse, in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, is said to be the foggiest spot in the country. In 1930, there were 1,562 hours of fog there, a record.

Baseball Players Open to Jobless Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Professional baseball players in Virginia, the same as employees of any industry or business which employs eight or more workers, are eligible for unemployment benefits under the Virginia Unemployment Compensation Act, Maj. Frank P. Evans, Chairman of the Commission, declared.

Ball players in organized baseball, Major Evans pointed out, are employed in a "seasonal industry" and as "seasonal employees" are eligible to receive benefits, providing the clubs for which they play during the season pay the State unemployment tax.

Seaway Plan Resisted By Buffalo Committee

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A port of Buffalo defense committee has been formed to consolidate opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, Thomas C. O'Brien, a grain company executive, said Feb. 4.

"If ever there was a time when mobilization of men and money was essential to defend our city's position, it is now," Mr. O'Brien, chairman of the committee, said.

New Army Plane Does Six Miles a Minute

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Sportsmen whose recreations include both flying and winter sports, are appreciating the advantages of the new 1940 three-place Stinson "105," made available last week. With its 425-mile cruising range, speed of 111 miles per hour, quick takeoff, fast climb and landing run of only 150 feet, it is recognized as providing convenient transportation—high above slippery highways—to regions of good snowy slopes and frozen lakes.

The new "105" is powered by an 80 horsepower Continental engine —or, with a reduction of cruising speed to 107 miles an hour, by a 75 horsepower model. The price compares with that of an automobile of one of the better standard makes. There is a saving of $75 when the 75 horsepower engine is used.

"Airacobra"

With its engine mounted behind the pilot's compartment, among other innovations, the Bell "Airacobra," on which the Army Air Corps has just taken delivery, is reported to have a maximum speed of around 400 miles an hour, cruising speed of approximately 325 miles an hour, service ceiling of about 36,000 feet, and exceptionally good vision and maneuverability—both resulting from centering of weight.

Already tested for strength of construction under heavy loads, and mounted in the full scale wind tunnel at Langley Field, Va., the new plane, officially known as the "P-39," was given a test flight last week by Capt. George E. Price, crack Army test pilot. Captain Price reported that until minor vibrations of engine and propeller were corrected, the plane should not be flown at full speed. Mechanics went to work at once to remedy these conditions.

The craft was designed by Robert J. Woods, Chief Designer of the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., which has already begun production of an unspecified number of the new planes under an Army contract.

Location of the Allison V-12 liquid cooled, 1,000 horsepower engine in the center of the P-39 permits streamlining of the entire fuselage. Radiators for engine cooling are placed in the leading edges of the wings. The oil tank is behind the engine and the radio transmitter, receiver and battery are in the tail. The propeller in the tapered nose is connected to the engine by an extended drive shaft passing under the pilot's compartment.

Another innovation in the P-39 is the distribution of important features so that any one may be removed or serviced individually. The fuselage, too, is constructed in two sections, which are bolted together to permit speedy disassembly for shipment or repair.

The ship is a low-wing, all-metal monoplane, with a perfectly smooth finish—all rivet heads being flush with the surface and covered with a special filler—a feature which contributes a good deal to its high top speed. The fuselage at its widest point is only 34 inches in width—and the wing span is but 34 feet. The overall length is 29 feet, 9 inches.

The P-39 has a stalling speed of less than 70 miles per hour, due to relatively low wing loading—28.3 pounds per square foot—and large wing flaps. A retractable tri-cycle landing gear is used.

A 37 mm. cannon, firing directly forward, is mounted in the nose of the airplane, together with four synchronized machine guns, making it the only single-engined pursuit plane in the world to carry a cannon, it is believed.

Group Spreads Cuts in Budget

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — The House Appropriations Committee cut $2,285,010 today from President Roosevelt's $109,664,010 request for expenses of the State, Commerce and Justice Departments and the Federal Courts during the year beginning July 1.

"Every unit of the Government must bear some proportion of the retrenchments," said the Committee in submitting the revised figures.

The reduction brought to $196,300,000 the amount slashed from presidential estimates in a half dozen appropriation measures now before Congress.

The $107,379,000 bill for the three Departments and the Courts, reported to the House for immediate consideration, contained funds for such activities as counterespionage, antitrust investigations and the 1940 census. The total was $3,442,859 below appropriations for the current year.

In one slash, the Committee refused to allow more than $175,000 for operating the reciprocal trade system on the ground that Congress had not yet authorized continuation of the program beyond June 12. President Roosevelt asked $225,000.

$53,000,000 Set As Census Cost

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — It's going to cost the Government about $53,000,000 to take the 1940 census.

Census Bureau officials told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in hearings made public today that the population count alone will require $17,370,484.

Then there will be the agricultural census at a cost of $11,613,888 and a survey of business establishments at a cost of $6,235,491.

Arms Protest Made By Congresswoman

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Nation's first Congresswoman, Jeannette Rankin, who voted against United States' entry into the World War, pleaded with the House Naval Affairs Committee Feb. 5 for a naval policy of defense only.

First witness to appear in opposition to the $655,000,000 naval expansion program, Miss Rankin, a Montana Republican, said she represented no organization but spoke for "the inarticulate women."

Urging that the Committee not serve solely to carry out the demands of the Army and Navy, she said:

"These two departments . . . have succeeded in working a spell on Congressmen so that many of them are willing to hold their noses and swallow anything and everything the nonuniformed officers of the Army and Navy demand."

Her views were seconded by Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Community Citizenship—A Tin Cup—And Boys

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Knowing One's Community Youth's Responsibility?

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From our loyal Round Tabler, Mr. K. H. H., comes this call to all of us to awaken to the needs of our own communities, and with a true spirit of liberalism, seek to solve its problems.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

California

Dear Round Tablers:

"Knowing oneself" applies to one's community consciousness no less than to one's sense of his own affairs. Yet the pressure of personal business seems to prevent—or so it has been for me—a sufficient acquaintance with the environment immediately around. One reads the newspapers, and in times like these one centers his thought on affairs of world concern, while within a short walk from his own home conditions so unequal are apt to be found that no farther away than that the sources of international disturbance are discoverable.

It took a recent trip into the deep South to awaken me to this. There, against the gay background of a traditionally beautiful way of life, my wife and I saw silhouetted the dark picture of what President Roosevelt has called America's number one problem. Let me say at once that we concluded shortly that such is the South's case not on account of an intrinsic lack or of any desire that it be so, but that it illustrates the result of slowness in coping with the ills which inevitably spring from civil war. The South's problem is echoed throughout the land, and because in a very certain sense its racial and industrial problems are the racial and industrial problems of every part of America, the general effort to remedy social inequalities is supporting the South in its magnificent efforts progressward.

We returned to Los Angeles more keen to look about our own section than we had been before. It is part of the solution for the South that many of its problems are picturesque; here they are mainly drab and uninviting. For instance, we have the burden of the migrants whose lot is set forth in "Grapes of Wrath"—and not unfairly so, either, as some would like us to believe. It seems vain to talk about civic pride and patriotism unless we lend the moral force of intelligent interest to the support of every attempt to make living conditions cleaner and more equal than they are.

Young people, I feel so glad to find, are everywhere cultivating the truly liberal attitude towards these matters. Conservatism is negative, if it means the conserving of bias, prejudice, privilege. It is said to be the attitude of youth, but it is not. Liberalism is the American spirit of advance. Liberalism is not selfishness pushing unwisdom; it is merely the liberal utilizing of mental resources. A positive self-knowedge is its impulsion, a consciousness of the grandeur of our heritage and of the upward trend of our thinking. In America, as in the world at large, the fact of man's steady gain is something that liberalism can lay hold upon. (Mr.) K. H. H.

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Texas to an Illinoisan

Illinois

Greetings Chairman and Fellow Round Tablers:

I have recently returned from a trip to Texas, and maybe you would all like to hear how a native Illinoisan feels about a first visit south to the Union's biggest state.

Our four big impressions of the parts we visited were: (1) the arid, almost treeless nature of the north-to-middle, and middle-to-west extremes of the cactus and mesquite-bossed miles (a mesquite is a ferny-leafed shrub sometimes gathering together enough courage to grow into a ten or twelve foot tree); (2) the friendliness and soft, velvet-and-honey drawl of these charming Southwesterners against which our best Illinois accent clanked like a milk bottle falling down stairs; (3) the mile-upon-mile of virtual forests of oil derricks in the western part; and (4) the white-spotted cotton fields with ridiculously long white sacks trailing the cotton pickers.

We were surprised at: (a) the cattle, cotton, and corn (maize) thriving in this arid region; (b) the "sho nuffs" and "you-all come backs" showered upon us each time we bought anything; (c) the countless uses of the lowly cotton seed which looks like a first cousin to a pussy willow, among them, salad oil, mattress stuffings, and cattle feed; and (d) that Texas raises more cotton than any other state in the Union (we must confess we didn't even know The Big Boy raised any cotton at all, much less copping the honors for being the largest producer!).

And oh, yes, through this eastern section the trees and underbrush took definite strides to compete with the cactus, the towns were more plentiful, and we were hailed by far more thumbs with hitchhikers underneath than in the middle and western two-thirds of this 900-mile-wide state.

(Mrs.) V. M. B.

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Speech and Bach

South Africa

Dear Chairman:

I feel I must express my gratitude for the friendly unity the Youth Round Table promotes. I am a Monitor subscriber, and many times have been wonderfully helped in my work through it.

I am a teacher of speech and drama, and also have started writing. Quite recently the idea came to me to broadcast children's stories, but I was very crestfallen when told I should have to write them myself, as all recent publications were copyrighted. At the time I felt this was quite impossible, but through correcting my thinking, I have had an abundance of ideas, and have kept a regular weekly engagement with the broadcasting corporation.

I would love some Round-Tablers to write to me, especially anyone interested in early music; we have a Bach Society here, which is a great joy. Needless to say, my dearest "hobby"—if it can be called such—is as one of the Round-Tablers once put it, "helping my fellow man." (Mrs.) R. K.

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There is a Poetry Round Robin. Why not a Music Round Robin? Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Photography At Stoneleigh

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the few colleges offering a major course in photography is Stoneleigh College in Rye, New Hampshire (a junior college). The curriculum is so arranged that the young woman majoring in photography also receives a substantial liberal arts background. The subject is studied not only to fit the graduate for a position in the commercial field of photography, but also to develop appreciation of photography as an art. Alajos Schuszler is the director of this department.

Warm Friendships Glow Before a Warm and Welcoming Hearth

As one goes up and down the quieter streets of certain parts of Boston's Back Bay section, one passes many a dignified old house that is now used as a dormitory for one of Boston's many schools. For the Back Bay is full of students. Like a "Left Bank" it houses them, feeds them, and provides them with unusually educational recreations. The girls gathered here just before dinner are in one of the dormitories of the Chandler Schools, three schools specializing in business and secretarial courses, which pay additional attention to the cultural possibilities of residence in a city such as Boston.

It Began With a Little Tin Cup From a Boy at Hampton

Which Proved to Be the First Link in a Long and Golden Chain of 'Thank You's'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little tin cup was made by a Negro boy at Hampton Institute many years ago. He was learning tinsmithing in the Trade School and he was "on a scholarship." It occurred to him to fashion and make a little tin cup for the donor of his scholarship; and when he went to Philadelphia with the Hampton Singers, he took that little tin cup and went to call on the lady who was only a name to him, but who, he felt sure, must be his friend. There, in her beautiful drawing room on Rittenhouse Square, filled with rare curios from all over the world, he handed her that little tin cup, saying simply, "I wanted you to know how much I appreciated what you are doing for me, so I made this for you."

Her eyes shone softly as she came upstairs and said: "Of the many I have tried to help, he is the first one who has ever done something for me, and with his own hands, too!"

She put that little tin cup on her mantelpiece beside the exquisite gold and cloisonné clock—her husband's first gift to her—and there it stayed the rest of her life, as "one of the loveliest things that have ever been given to me—one of my loveliest surprises."

Passing It Along

Seeing it there always, I began to wonder, "Don't people say 'Thank you'? Why don't we say thank you? Do we think that what we can do or say is so little it isn't worth doing or saying? Or that the other person will not notice or care?" I watched; and, too, I decided for her sake who did so much for me, I would try never to forget to say "Thank you," no matter how slight the service to me, or no matter how insignificant my response might seem in view of some great thing that had been done for me.

There was the conductor on the train from Philadelphia to New York City as he took up the tickets just before we entered the tunnel. I said, "It's been a lovely trip and so comfortable." He looked amazed as he raised his cap, but he only said, "I'm glad you've enjoyed it." When he had finished taking up the tickets he came back and asked, "Would you mind telling me why you said that to me?"

"Why, because it was pleasant and I wanted to say thank you to somebody, and I thought you probably had plenty of complaints but maybe not so many appreciations." Slowly he replied, "I've been on this train thirty years and I believe you are the first person who ever did a thing like that—the first person who has ever said, 'Thank you'!"

Thanked Mrs. Jack Gardner

And so it is, all along the line. A woman who had traveled very extensively once wrote to Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston thanking her for letting the public enjoy her beautiful "palace"; and Mrs. Gardner, in her own handwriting, replied, "Of all the unknown thousands who have visited my collection, you are the first one who has ever written to thank me."

And another, formerly the Head Librarian at Teachers College, Columbia University, said to me: "Do you know, every time I see you I think of what you said to me the first time we ever met, years ago. You were a student here then in one of our hot, muggy, and crowded summer sessions. It was a terrible day. Everyone was cross and in a hurry. We were in the old library; huddled all together. Everyone was treading on everyone else's toes; sitting on the windowsills and stairs and standing three or four deep around the desk. You waited your turn, stepped up smiling, and said, 'I don't see how you do it. It is perfectly wonderful how you stay serene and take such perfect care of all of us—the way you do.' That changed the whole day for me, and I shall never forget it." The simple, perfectly spontaneous expression of appreciation must have meant something to her, for she had remembered it for many years.

Then, too, there was the surprised waiter in the Chicago Hotel, where, not so long ago, the Crown Prince of Sweden stayed. "And would you believe it, you couldn't do anything for him, even pass him a pat of butter, that he didn't say 'Thank you.' Me only a waiter, and him! the Crown Prince of Sweden!"

Or again, the King and Queen of England, whose courtesies were so much a part of them, and for many will be treasured and lifelong memories. Who can forget the last act of the Queen as she took the train out of the States, turning back on the platform to thank the chauffeur who had brought them to the station?

Appreciation of others is a royal gift. Sometimes even a dull and dreary day can become radiant simply because somebody said "Thank you."

As the dear lady in Rittenhouse Square so often used to say, "You cannot expect to return kindness in kind, but you can say 'Thank you,' and you can 'pass it along.'"

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings On Regional Literature

Pulitzer prizes for "distinguished" novels become anomalies when they ignore work of such literary distinction as Ellen Glasgow's novels, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, winner of the 1939 Pulitzer fiction prize for her novel, "The Yearling," writes in the February issue of the English Journal, official organ of the National Council of Teachers of English.

The statement appears in an article on "Regional Literature of the South" in which Mrs. Rawlings attacks regional fiction written merely to exploit a section or to produce sales. The only valid approach to regional writing, she explains, is that "of the sincere creative writer who has something to say and uses a specialized locale. . . . It is only out of this approach that we can look for what may truly be called regional literature."

Discussing present-day regional literature of the South, Mrs. Rawlings writes, "To my mind, Ellen Glasgow stands alone in our generation as the creator of the only unmistakable regional literature of the South. Pulitzer prizes for 'distinguished' novels are amazing anomalies when they ignore work of her literary distinction. Her literature, like Hardy's, is inherently regional, for while she would have written with great art of whatever people came into the ken of her interest, she is so steeped in the Virginia which she knows that it is an inextricable part of her work, like the colors of a painting or the dye of the wool of a tapestry. But she is first an artist and then a Virginian."

Apropos of the recent popularity of Southern stories, Mrs. Rawlings says, "Within the last ten years, to make an arbitrary demarcation, almost any articulate story of the South, be it of the past or present, of a tenant farmer chopping cotton, or an aristocrat under the unpainted, pseudo-Greek columns of the ancestral mansion, was sure of an audience. The great wave, to the best of my memory, began with 'So Red the Rose' and 'Tobacco Road' and reached its crest with 'Gone with the Wind.'"

As to the permanent literary value of "Gone with the Wind," Mrs. Rawlings adds, "It is the spectacular quality of the book's popular success that makes me unable to insist with certainty that it is literature. At the moment, I am inclined to think that it is."

Mrs. Rawlings expresses the opinion that the works of three other distinctly regional Southern writers come very close to literature. "These are Julia Peterkin, and after her Elizabeth Madox Roberts and the Negress, Zora Neale Hurston."

American Statesmen On Free Education

A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but the prolog to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both.—James Madison.

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If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.—Thomas Jefferson.

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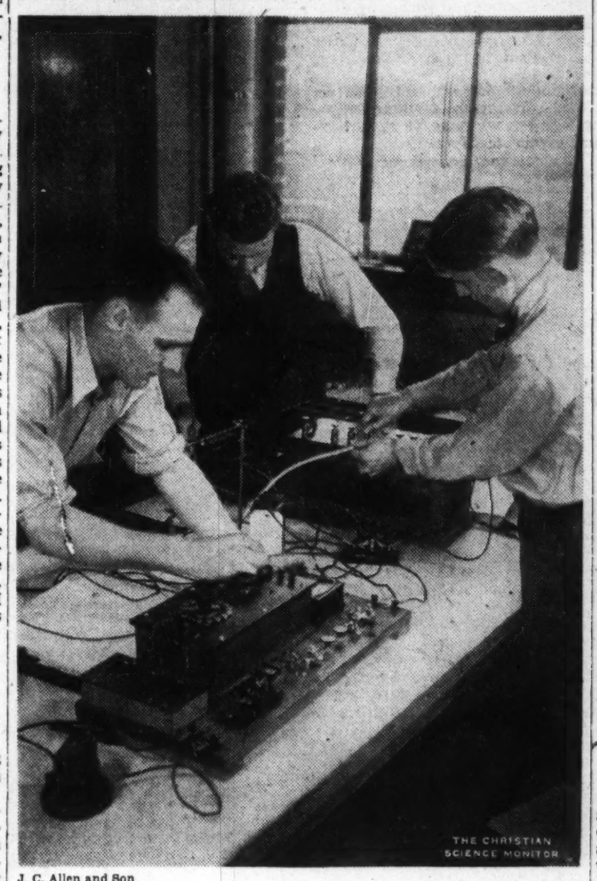
The whole people must take upon themselves the education of the whole people and be willing to bear the expense of it.—John Adams.



J. C. Allen and Son

'Tinkering' to Their Hearts' Content

Boys always like to tinker. And when you think of the odds and ends in their pockets! It seems as if electrical engineering would be almost too much sheer fun to call "work." Yet there's hard work in it, and skill, and knowledge—as well these students know. This is a glimpse of laboratory work in the electrical engineering laboratories at Purdue University, a land-grant technological college, coeducational and publicly controlled, located at West Lafayette, Ind.

Alumni and Who's Who in America

Middletown, Conn.

According to an article recently published, Wesleyan University has an outstanding ranking among the institutions of the country in the percentage of her alumni listed in the 1938 edition of "Who's Who in America." Of the colleges nationally known, rated in percentage of their graduates who are included, Wesleyan ranks fourth, preceded only by Harvard, Amherst and Yale (Yale has a percentage of .1 per cent higher than Wesleyan); two small southern colleges, Randolph-Macon and Hampden-Sydney, ranked higher than Yale and Wesleyan, but both of them have a small number of total graduates and a small number of graduates included in "Who's Who"; namely, 58 and 47 (in the numerical listing of the total number of alumni included, they rank respectively 68th and 89th).

In the total number of alumni listed, Wesleyan ranks twenty-fifth. All the "Little Three" colleges have dropped in this rating: Amherst 10 years ago was seventh and is now eleventh, Williams has dropped from 17th to 18th, and Wesleyan from 16th to 25th.

In the percentage of graduates who are listed, there is a shift, during the decade, because of the passing on of men originally listed, and an apparently somewhat more exacting standard for inclusion in the last edition of "Who's Who." In the 1938 edition Amherst has 29 fewer alumni than in the 1928 edition; Brown, 22 fewer; and Wesleyan, 21 fewer. In percentage of alumni listed, Amherst dropped 1.85, Wesleyan 1.77, Trinity 1.57.

In the percentage of alumni in "Who's Who," comparing the 1928 edition with that of 1938, Harvard was third and is now first; Amherst was second and is second; Wesleyan was fourth and is sixth; Williams was eighth and is seventh; Trinity was fifth and is eighth; Princeton was and is ninth.

The study upon which these conclusions are based appeared in "School and Society" in November, under the authorship of Professor Beverly W. Kunkel of Lafayette College and President D. B. Prentice of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Through the Editor's Window

Ship Ahoy! Complete With Skipper and Crew

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is High Adventure on Our Hill. So high, in fact, that we who may view it from the rear windows of our cottage can scarcely go about our household duties for hanging upon the outcome of breath-taking voyages. Breasting the waves of the vast Pacific, piloting a back-wheeler down Mark Twain's Mississippi, or steering the Bear into the Bay of Whales can be nothing to this! A flat-bottomed boat salvaged from the pond of a certain Maine farm serves as lusty Galleon.

Now you may wonder how so brave a ship of the line can sail the seas on Our Hill. But if, after hearing of its crew, you still wonder; you don't know small boys. Blue-eyed Howard is Skipper, and Johnnie (at least some of the time) manages to be First Mate. Able Seamen arrive from all ports, and always in plenteous numbers. This Barque even goes in for enthusiastic passengers—invited, tolerated, or ignored. And to give an idea of the popularity of each voyage: a full dozen abandoned sleds with high-sounding names like Flexible Flyer, Speedway, Mercury Racer, and Comet, are flung in desolate disarray upon the breast of the hill.

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The Moment of Embarkation is something not to be missed. The Skipper (who in his snowsuit reminds us persistently of the Captain of the Pirate Ship Appletree we used to see last summer, as well as the Head G-Man darting last autumn through the woods and hiding behind our stone wall) takes his place with a flourish in the Bow. Assembling the Crew for each voyage is signal for a barrage of shrill orders from Skipper, Mates, and every member of the Crew. How they can all get aboard, and before she sails, is almost too exciting to bear! Will Johnnie make it? And little David? Freddie? Charlie? And the four boys from down over the hill? She is now so loaded with crew, seated and standing, that if sinking were possible to a flat-bottomed boat about to careen over the bounding main of snow down Our Hill, she would sink ignominiously, all hands lost.

Hurrah! She is off! No. She is bogged down by flank attacks of extra passengers and stowaways. But the delay is brief. She lists badly, but off she starts, down the hill on the bias. Now housework in our cottage is not even a pretense. Breathlessly we crowd at the windows.

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Shoals, buoys, and abandoned shipping are many. Skipper and crew, half aboard, half hanging out to steer with arms and legs, must pilot her past open sandbars of grass, around two appletrees, across the edge of a ruined snow fort—and wow! She just missed David's sled and Freddie's skis!

She swoops Usward. Now comes the exciting test of seamanship. Even her Skipper knows his reputation is at stake. Can he make a sideswipe landing, to avoid crashing into our lattice? The spectators at this point are themselves (we confess) not wholly disinterested.

Another swoop to miss by a hairsbreadth Arthur's abandoned sled, sloughs off Tolerated-Passenger Billy, who continues enthusiastically on foot in order to be in at the landing. (Billy as he runs still clutches his large green lunchbox, doubtless a gesture to the idea that he is on his way home, and not really stopping "to play after school with the boys.")

♪ ♪ ♪

A swipe at the trunk of the summer Pirate Ship, and the Clipper now turns three quarters around, with no cessation of speed.

We catch our breaths. Shouts from the Crew. A few more Passengers are thrown off, but continue their voyage with laughter, rolling among one another like puppies. Crash! Into the soapbox Wharf, catapulting Crew, Passengers, and stowaways in all directions, and the Skipper lands his vessel backwards like a veteran. A shrill analysis of each stage of the steering now rends the crystal air.

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We glow with a sense of Achievement, and pick up our brooms and dusters. Out on the high seas, a Volga-Boatman trek has begun; the seasoned vessel is being hauled up the hill. Before long, if mothers' whistles do not blow, phone calls come, or a deep discussion take place among small boys all of a heap while resting halfway back to Home Port,—there will be another Voyage.

A Tuesday Column

So She Went Right Out And Entered a Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I was very much interested in your article in the Monitor on Tuesday, Jan. 16 entitled "A Test of Teachableness."

Our Tuesday Monitor is delivered here on Thursday, and also on Thursday, we receive a small community paper called the Reporter; and on the same day that I read your article the enclosed notice (of a class in Public Speaking) appeared in the Reporter.

I decided I would attend this class on Public Speaking and did so for the first time this morning.

It did, indeed, give me a jolt, for almost immediately the instructor called upon me to come up before the class of about 20 women, and tell some incident that had occurred recently, that I thought would be of interest. Each student had to do this, also we each had to read a stanza from a gay, joyous poem, and right after that a sad, somber stanza, and change our voices for expressing the joy of the first stanza to the melancholy of the second. And in addition, we had to recite tongue twisters, rapidly, and distinctly, such as "She sits beside the shining sea selling sea shells" and "The Hottentot tot was taught by the Hottentot tutor, etc." This class lasted from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. and for those two hours I completely forgot that I was a busy housewife, with two children and a husband, to cook, wash, and iron for, and with a seemingly endless array of bedmaking, dishes, cleaning, etc.

This gives me one more reason to add to the many I already have to be grateful for The Christian Science Monitor, and may I tell you how very much I enjoy your "Through the Editor's Window." Thank you! (Mrs.) E. B. O.

Micro-Photography Used For Student Records

Micro - Photography is being used by Temple University in Philadelphia to keep scholastic records of its more than 12,000 students, according to an article in the Motion Picture Herald for November 11, 1939. Student records which formerly occupied 100 drawers can now be kept in a single desk drawer, and may be viewed at any time through a small reading machine which projects the record on a miniature motion picture screen. The University has already used this method for cataloguing many of its rare books and manuscripts, and plans to extend the use of film records to other departments and school activities, such as athletics.

A Free Government and Education

Without popular education no government which rests on popular action can long endure; the people must be schooled in the knowledge and if possible in the virtues upon which the maintenance and success of free institutions depend.—Woodrow Wilson.

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See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

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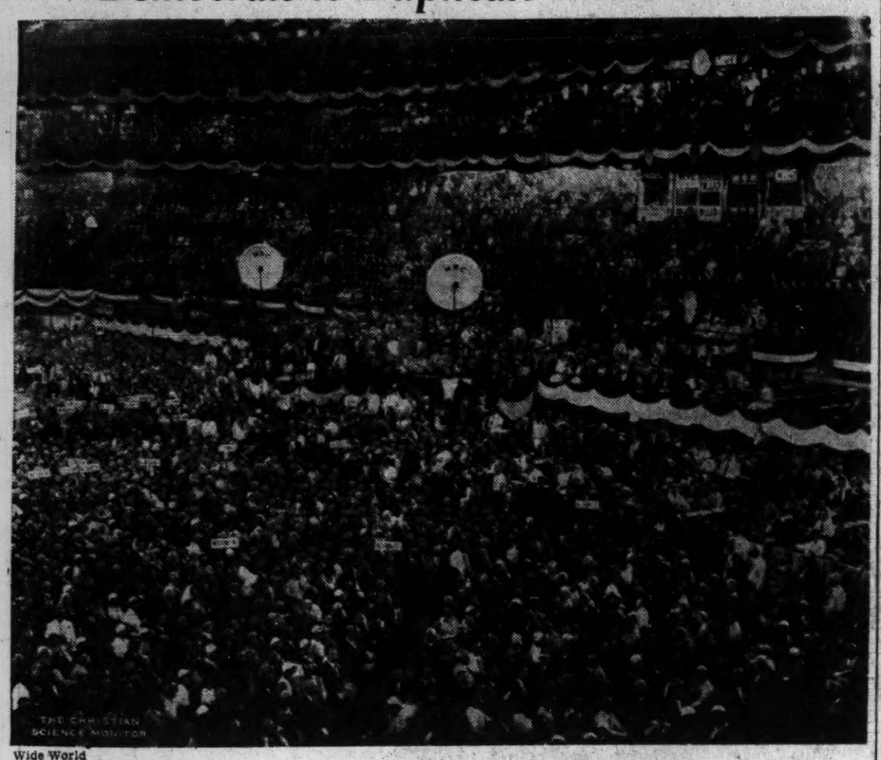

Wide World

Delegates in Convention Hall in Chicago in 1932

Scenes like this will be repeated this year in Chicago, where the Democratic Party will hold its national convention. This picture was made at the opening of the 1932 convention, where President Roosevelt was nominated for his first term. The delegates number over 1,000.

President Mum Despite Peril to Party

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—President Roosevelt is prepared to risk confusion and division within the ranks of his own party and such disadvantages to the country generally as result from continued political uncertainty in order to defer indefinitely any announcement of his third-term intentions.

This fact was made clear to the members of the Democratic National Committee who concluded their two-day meeting here today with a call en masse at the White House where more than 100 party workers filed through the Executive Office, shook hands with Mr. Roosevelt and departed, carrying all the information which an amiable nod could convey.

The moratorium on third-term questions which the President declared in his press conference at Hyde Park yesterday, he extended to the visiting Democratic committeemen today.

Politicians, Not Press

Mr. Roosevelt's press taboo—which will be respected until he meets with the correspondents again—means that he is taking precautions to maintain his own silence.

In Washington, his Hyde Park declaration that he intends to choose his own time and occasion for stating his position on a third nomination, and does not therefore wish to be harrassed by questioning, is construed as a presidential message directed more at the party politicians than at the newspaper reporters.

There can be no minimizing, however, the dissatisfaction which is being felt and expressed with the Party ranks over the continued uncertainty of the President's desires, not only among those who oppose a third nomination but among those who favor it.

Despite the clearly predominant pro-third term sentiment among the majority of the committeemen gathered in the capital, there is more disaffection on the third-term issue and more objection to a renomination than this official attitude would indicate.

Others Grow Impatient

Vice-President Garner, James A. Farley, National Chairman, Senator Burton K. Wheeler and, indeed, Paul V. McNutt are acting more and more as though they believed that the President would not run again, are pressing their candidacies with more open vigor and it is apparent that there is far from unity within the Party.

When Mr. Farley emerged from the White House following the call which the committeemen made upon the President he described the visit as a "friendly conference with Mr. Roosevelt." Asked if everything was under control he replied to the correspondents: "More or less."

Since the Democratic committeemen were elected at a convention which was overwhelmingly for Mr. Roosevelt, the unanimity with which they are now for the President cannot be construed as an unbiased index of public opinion and correspondents returning to Washington from travels throughout the country do not confirm the committeemen's confident assurances that there is a popular demand for a third term.

Third-Term Move Blocked

While there could be no doubt that the sentiment of the membership of the Committee was overwhelmingly for a third nomination for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Farley strategically kept this sentiment from crystallizing into formal action. A third-term demonstration was planned by different groups of the committeemen, but discussion from the floor was forestalled by a resolution which, while warmly praising the President avoided a demand for his continuance in office.

"It has been our fine fortune to serve our party under the leadership of a truly great President," the resolution read. "He preserved us from chaos in a time of economic delirium; he kept us at peace in a war-torn world, and he has done it without departing from any American policy and without violating any Democratic principle. Therefore, we, the Democratic National Committee, take this occasion to thank our Chief for his work for his party, his country and for humanity."

An equal voice for women in the affairs of the Democratic Party was endorsed by the Committee in recommending that at the 1940 convention the membership of the important Committee on Platform and Resolutions be evenly divided between the men and women delegates.

Same as in 1936

The size of the 1940 convention was fixed at 1,100 delegates, the same as that of 1936.

The choice of Chicago as the scene for the Democratic Party gathering came only after a vigorous effort had been made in behalf of Philadelphia and San Francisco. San Francisco had offered to raise $235,000 to attract the convention, but its offer was contingent upon action by the California Legislature. Philadelphia presented a certified check for $150,000, but when Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago offered to meet Philadelphia's bid, with a few thousands extra for convention hall expenses, the Committee voted 48 for Chicago, 38 for Philadelphia, 7 for San Francisco and 2 for Houston. Thus the convention returns to the scene where the President received his first nomination in 1932 and where centers today the most active campaign to draft him for a third term.

Mr. Farley announced that he would not decide the date of the convention until after the Republican National Committee meets in Washington on Feb. 16 and that when the time was fixed it would be a week to two weeks after the Republican Convention.

G. O. P. Committee Head Scoffs

The response with which John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, greeted this maneuver was expressed in these words:

"What a spectacle the country today has witnessed!

"Here is a party that has been in power for seven and one-half years and yet it apparently does not know its own mind. It must wait to ascertain what the Minority Party proposes to do before it can even decide when to hold its national convention.

"Can it be, to use the words uttered by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson at Cleveland four weeks ago, that 'they are openly afraid to lead?' Can it be that the Democratic Party, again to use Mr. Jackson's words, 'must wait to see what we do so it may know what to be against?'

"As for the Republican Party, our National Committee shall meet on Feb. 16 for the purpose of issuing a call for the Republican national convention. Our action will be decisive and our program will be positive and affirmative."

Refugees Aid Fish Industry In New World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—While countries like Venezuela and Chile are capitalizing expert refugee Basque labor for their deep-sea fishing industries, Peru has witnessed commencement of an American effort to develop the rich offshore fishing preserves of its Pacific coast.

The Paramount, a Diesel-engined tuna fishing boat, called at Callao, to participate in commercial fishing so far only carried out by Japanese. According to the newspaper West Coast Leader, the Paramount is one of a fleet of 40 owned by the French Sardine Company of San Pedro. It is valued at $250,000 and has a cruising radius of 15,000 miles.

Chile's Program

In Chile, the Minister of Production is organizing a company with 20,000,000 pesos capital to operate ships and canning factories. It will be known as the National Fishing Company. The Popular Front Government, which proclaimed maritime wealth a "national patrimony" in its election program, selected a large number of Basque fishermen from the Republican refugee camps in France soon after the Spanish civil war ended. These Basques, now in Chile, will form the nucleus of the new industry's personnel.

The scheme has been submitted to the Production Corporation, an organization charged with the promotion of new sources of national production. Its capital is authorized at 1,000 million pesos, raised by special taxation and foreign credits.

Financing Plans

It is planned to secure 8,000,000 pesos from the Corporation for the fishing company, 6,000,000 from semi-fiscal banks and 5,000,000 by public subscriptions. A fishing fleet is first to be purchased, with transport equipment to facilitate cheap marketing. Later, canning factories will be located at Iquique, Antofagasta, San Antonio, and Talcahuano.

Production Minister Oscar Schnake revealed that virtually all the technical plans were prepared by the refugee Basque fishermen. The general scheme has been well received by Chileans irrespective of political sympathies. Leftist plans for national cement, coal and nitrate companies, however, have not been welcomed. Mr. Schnake is a Socialist.

The Government wants an "integral solution" of the fishing problem. For many years consumers have complained of the artificial shortage and high prices of the commodity.

No Bath Holiday,' La Guardia Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Youngsters hopeful that this City's present water shortage may mean a vacation from the Saturday night bath have received word from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia personally that such an excuse won't go either with him or with Mother.

The Mayor's venture into this long-standing domestic problem came after a little boy in the Bronx wrote to him thanking him for his recent admonition that the City save all the water it can.

"Every time my Mother tells me to take a bath I remind her of your suggestion and then I only have to wash my hands and face," the boy's letter read. "I'd much rather do that than take a bath."

Mayor La Guardia, however, who is seldom stumped by the most unexpected situations, was equal to this one.

"You misunderstood my appeal to save water," he replied to the boy. "The reason we want to save water is so that all little boys like you can have a nice bath every day. Your bath is important.

"Whatever happens, we want all our little boys and girls to take their baths daily, so tell Mother now to be sure and give you a bath and plenty of scrubbing with it."

The Mayor then reminded the rest of the City's 7,500,000 to be sure that all leaky faucets are repaired and that no unneeded water be permitted to run.

Canners Give Points on Goods In Pamphlets for Housekeeper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Grocery clerks will surely be able to answer more ably the questions of housewives about the contents of the cans on the shelves when the Federal Government's vocational training program, recently set up under the George Deen Act in the distributive trades, becomes more widespread, Ruth Atwater and Marjorie Black, co-directors of the home economics division of the National Canners Association, declared here.

In fact, these home economists have been co-operating with the Government to see that the teachers are supplied with up-to-date information about canning products, labels, and uses for canned foods. Canners recognize the grocery clerk as the final link between their industry and the consumer, and they are pleased with the program of training which is being set up in all parts of the country.

"Unless the grocer knows about the contents of the can, he is not able to answer questions that women ask," the home economists told the canners at their national convention here. They said that modern labeling has helped to remedy this situation, and that more descriptive information would be included on new labels.

But canners warn housewives not to expect a pie to come out of the can just because they paint a tempting picture of a piece of pumpkin pie beside the big yellow pumpkin on the label. The recent aim is to put on labels some of the things which can be produced from the contents, for it has been found that many women are at a loss to know how to combine the food from the can with other ingredients to make an appetizing dish. To aid them, pamphlets are being prepared on prunes, peaches, beans, spinach and other fruits and vegetables put in tins.

The present day prominence of consumer education is due in part to a greater interest among consumers themselves in becoming better informed and more efficient buyers, the home economists reported. But they hastened to state that in the past year consumer education in colleges and universities has undergone a change. For example, the former tendency of schools to take the subject of buying canned foods out of the general marketing class, or out of the foods preparation course and put it into a separate consumer education class, has been reversed.

"The trend now is to put these and similar subjects back into the original courses dealing with food selection and preparation," said Miss Atwater. "This new trend should eliminate some of the ill-considered units of teaching that grew up during the first few years of the specialized consumer education courses."

In the earlier stage consumer education courses amounted to a battle cry and a slogan, Miss Atwater noted. Now they are being related to their proper background, and educators are evaluating more critically the subject matter used. During this transition period the demand from teachers and from housewives has steadily increased for more information about manufacturers' products.

The publications include "Every Day Recipes for Canned Foods," "Easy Recipes Using Canned Foods," and "Summertime Recipes for Canned Foods."

Collusive Bids Cost $54,150

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6—(AP) Fines totaling $54,150 were imposed today in Federal Court on 42 electrical contractors, two union leaders and 13 corporations charged with conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government through collusive bidding on public works.

The stiffest fine, $7,000, was given to Michael P. Gordan, business agent of Local 5 of the American Federation of Labor's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was described by M. Neil Andrews, Assistant United States Attorney General, as the "complete dictator" of the electrical contracting industry here.

"All the defendants had pleaded no defense. Other fines ranged from $50 to $5,000.

The maximum penalty under the conspiracy charges, which grew out of the Government's nation-wide investigation of building costs, would have been a fine of $10,000 and two years' imprisonment.

The Electrical Contractors Association, termed the "clearing house" for the collusive bids, was fined $2,000 and William F. Hess, President of the Association, was fined $5,000. Mr. Hess' firm, Hess & Barton, also was fined $2,000.

Robert Carmack, Manager of the Contractors Association, received a fine of $5,000 and William G. Shord, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers Union, was fined $3,000.

Mr. Andrews told Judge F. P. Schoonmaker yesterday he believed the conspiracy on the bids had cost the Government $500,000 in the last five years. Fifty-eight persons and corporations were indicted last November by a Federal grand jury, but the charges against the fifty-eighth defendant, another union official, were later dropped.

Southern Pine Paper Used for First Time

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 6 (AP)—Newsprint made from southern Loblolly Pine was used last night by the Shreveport Times in publishing its morning issue.

A carload of the Texas-made paper was received from the Southland Paper Mills plant at Herty, near Lufkin in East Texas. It was one of the first carloads sent from the mill, which began regular operations in late January as the first newsprint mill in the South.

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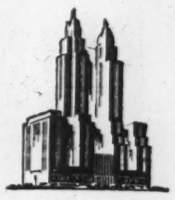
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The Road to The Ranch

THERE AREN'T many roads like it in California any more. While other roads have been straightened, widened, and surfaced, ours remains as we like it—a narrow, winding country lane. In the dry season, it is dusty; in the rainy season, it is muddy; and at any time of the year city visitors are apt to complain about it.

I do not think it a road that was ever made by man. It may have first been an animal trail, then Indians walked it, finally horses and cattle used it, now protesting cars bump over it. It is a natural place for a road to be, following the only track it could follow, between the river on one side and steep hills on the other. The road steps aside for boulders and clumps of trees, winds with the river, curves as the hills curve. In order to make it a modern road, something drastic would have to be done about the river and the hills, and that, we hope, can never be accomplished.

* * *

Once it was a long, long road, probably part of the first road following the way of the river from the sea to the high mountains. Up the valley where Father Serra built his first Mission, past his dam, on up the winding river and over Eagle Peak. A few years ago I followed it to the high mountains, riding horseback and taking two days for the trip. The farther we went, the less of a road and more of a trail it became; a trail meant for travelers on foot or horseback, but never for travelers on wheels. I thought then that at least once a year I should like to follow the Eagle Peak trail. But, before plans were made for another trip, a dam was built between El Capitan and Eagle Peak and part of the road is buried under fathoms of water.

Now the road serves only a few ranches on the north side of the river. On the south side of our valley is an oiled road, to the west is a paved highway, and to the east is the dam. Now that the road travels only a few miles and isn't at all important, it has come to seem *our* road, and we love it for being the road to our ranch.

* * *

Mostly I follow the road on horseback, going to town for mail and supplies several times a week. Having traveled it innumerable times, I know every curve and rut and stone. The horses could follow it blindfolded; they are so well acquainted with it that they automatically break into a gallop at the "galloping places" where it is smooth and easy for running hoofs. We have followed it on moonlight nights and rainy nights, and nights when starlight was so clear that the moon could have done little better. On stormy days, hot days, brisk fall days and lush spring days, we know the way of that road. And, for some reason, I've never grown tired of traveling it; never has the familiar way seemed the least bit monotonous. For, though it goes the same old way year in and year out, it changes with the change of light from morning to evening; it changes with the seasons until you are almost surprised that it still takes you to the same place each time.

In the clear dry air of fall, the mountains draw closer, as if ready to protect the valley from winter. Riding home late in the afternoon, I feel that, if I followed the road five minutes longer, it would rush me to the top of El Capitan mountain. The road makes a wonderful bend, just on purpose, I think, to show the long, low mountain spread before us. One of our rounded hills will be in shadow; and, seeming just a step behind it, is El Capitan still holding the sunlight on its rocky sides. If I ride slowly enough, I can watch the mountain turn from gold to old rose; and sometimes it turns true amethyst before the determined purple shadows settle down.

In fall we look from the road to a colored river bed—cottonwood and willow leaves turned yellow, sycamores rusty, and live oaks a deep rich green. At the roadside a climbing wild grapevine has red leaves, and tall goldenrod shouts its color all through October.

* * *

After enough winter rain, the river comes alive and flows until early summer. Here in this semi-desert land, a flowing river is a rare and wonderful sight. When the water first runs over the dam spillway, the river is dark brown, with shining sparks of yellow; but, as time goes on, it turns sky blue. It seems I can never look at it enough to remember it through the dry months until it flows again. Each year I am completely surprised and delighted at the sight and sound of a full river, and I follow the road back and forth just to watch the water shine.

The valley grass and flowers realize a spring feeling by January or February, and the road begins to look like a triumphant way. While spring is in the valley, winter is on the mountains; and it seems exciting to ride along an April-looking road and see snow-covered mountains ahead. Before night, all the sunset colors shine on the snow, such warm-looking colors that I quite forget my cold fingers holding the reins. Fiery red, pink and lavender—Can snow really be as cold as they say?

All the long spring, yellow-blossomed wild mustard grows by the wayside, sweeter than anything except mountain lilac and bucksage on the hills. Wild pink roses bloom madly; poppies, lupins, four o'clocks and scores of others look ready to slide down the hill on to the road. Then I think that, of all the roads on earth, there is none I would rather be following than ours. Actually it looks a trifle too lovely, like a picture on a post card.

* * *

By May, the rains are over and grass begins to dry. There is a spicy tang in the air, like the smell of drying herbs. The river trees are bright green against a brown background. The blue-green wild tobacco bushes by the road have yellow blossoms most of the year, but more than any other time early summer is the time when the humming birds seem busiest. A ruby-throated humming bird, getting nectar from a yellow tobacco blossom, is a blessed sight to see at any time.

I think of the road possessively, because I travel it so often. But it is claimed by others, those bright-eyed beings who make their homes by the side of the road. Burrowing owls and ground squirrels frequently scold me for trespassing. The squirrels sit up on rocks and lecture indignantly, jerking their tails for emphasis. Sometimes the little owls stare me down, with stern yellow eyes, twisting their heads around to see that I get out of sight.

The squirrels and rabbits have made narrow paths from the hillside to the road and across to the river, and all day long they scurry importantly back and forth. At night other creatures use the road—coyotes, bobcats, 'possums, skunks, kangaroo rats, sometimes even deer from the hills. Footprints are fresh in the dust every morning, little hand-like marks the 'possums make and delicate dancy tracks of kangaroo rats. When a band of quail crosses the road, there is a jumble of tracks. Some bird—I think it is the whip-poorwill—leaves a neat set of prints.

* * *

For a long time, I was curious about a dainty chain-like series of tracks left by some methodical creature who journeyed straight along. At last I saw these tracks being made—their owner was none other than a black "stinkbug" who stood on its head when disturbed. Once, without meaning to, I rode right over one and I expected to see it looking very flat when the horse picked up his hoof. Instead I glanced back to see it standing indignantly on its head, the cupped hoof of the horse having only given it a sudden blackout.

Furry black tarantulas walk the road cautiously, feeling ahead with each leg before putting it down. Snakes leave curving marks; and, after rain, the frogs bounce joyfully all over the road.

It is, after all, a busy thoroughfare.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Detained

With luggage packed and ticket bought
I wait to leave for distant goal;
But nothing can be so bright or gay
As the hyacinths blooming in my blue bowl

Tug not at my hand, O far-off place;
Call not to my mind, you mountain elf;
Today a yellow crocus smiled;
A robin called to his mirrored self.

O, fling my bags into a heap
And have the spiders take the whole;
I'll not be traveling after all,
For hyacinths bloom in my blue bowl.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

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"GIRL OF NOANK": *A Painting by Robert Brackman*

THE CASUAL POSE and the wide horizontal composition of this painting make it an unusual portrait study. The color is subdued in key. Grayed dull pinks, warm and cool taupes, and the deep green of the laurel branch in the girl's hand are found again and again in this artist's palette. Indeed, the same motif of a sprig of laurel is to be found in most of his recent canvases, introducing a cool note of color and painted with great care for the form of the leaves.

Mr. Brackman, though born in Odessa, Russia, is a well-known young American painter who works in a conservative, solid, and almost classic style. His canvases are to be found in such prominent collections as the Metropolitan Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, the Rhode Island School of Design, and the Newark Museum. He has gained much attention for his portraits of two famous Americans, Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

A Celebrated Record in Needlework

THERE IS NOT a school child in England who has not heard of the marvellous piece of work supposed to have been wrought by Queen Matilda and the ladies of her court; but until the tapestry is actually seen, the conception of it is as vague as that of giants and fairies. As a matter of fact, the work is not tapestry at all, but crewel work. Real tapestry resembles carpet, and is closely worked, and the background is all filled in; but this of Bayeux is lightly worked in worsted, on a strip of linen about two hundred and thirty feet in length by about twenty inches in breadth, and is placed on a stand, ingeniously arranged, so that by walking round the outside and inside the whole strip can be seen without trouble, and in itself remains intact.

The question whether Queen Matilda and the ladies of William's court really were the authors of this marvellous record in needlework will, with such subjects as the authorship of the "Letters of Junius," always remain unanswered. There are arguments for and against; the fact that the tapestry was designed for the glorification of William, looks as if it were executed in his lifetime, and the disproportionate importance attached to the smallest events in the campaign in Brittany, which are given with more detail and fidelity than even in the chronicles, looks as if that campaign must have been contemporary, and was depicted with that disregard for proportion which is ever the effect of seeing an affair in the foreground. The minute details given in the case of the figures look also as if they were done from personal knowledge—details such as the fact that Edward the Confessor is always represented with a beard, and that the Saxons wear moustaches, while the Frenchmen are clean shaven. In the reign of the Conqueror's successor, the Normans themselves cultivated beards, and allowed the hair to grow; and anyone working tapestry at that date would surely never have been realistic enough to depart from the fashions he saw around him to depict those which had preceded them....

By some it is supposed to have been executed for the cathedral of Bayeux by Bishop Odo's command, and it is a fact that in length it exactly fits the circuit of the choir walls, where it might have been hung on feast days.

It was in 1724 that attention was first drawn to the tapestry, which until then had been lying unnoticed at Bayeux. There was a drawing of it in the Cabinet of Antiquities at Paris, and M. Lancelot coming across this was struck by it, and searched for the original, though he was quite uncertain what material it was in, whether it were a fresco, a sculpture, or a piece of needlework. It was unearthed at last at Bayeux, and was kept in a side chapel at the cathedral rolled around a mighty spool, whence it was unrolled once a year. . . . Subsequently, the much better plan of preserving the work from injury and enabling it to be seen, which is at present in use, was adopted. The case is glazed so that the tapestry may stand for as many hundred years as it has already stood, without perceptible injury. — From "Normandy," by NICO JUNGMAN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Enduring Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WISELY GUARDED friendship includes mutual trustworthiness and trust and withstands degenerate influences. Whereas unrighteousness is ever a divider of men, because it is divided against itself, genuine goodness is always unifying. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

To seek the spiritual heights of friendship is a divinely directed adventure. Whatever the strain that confronts them, it welds more firmly those links that hold. It is well for friends to uphold one another even as do mountaineers, roped together for safety during a precarious ascent. Human beings need the outstretched hand which succors whoever reaches for it from the depths of sorrow or the quicksands of sin.

On page 100 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love, bring to earth a foretaste of heaven. They unite terrestrial and celestial joys, and crown them with blessings infinite." True resolves, put to use, develop stability and peace in one's character, one's home, one's social and business relations. Well-tempered qualities nullify temperamental traits which wreck homes, traits such as domination, subjection, selfishness, irresponsibility. When, for instance, acute self-will asserts itself in an individual, he or she is apt to develop an aggressive, defiant, tyrannical attitude both in and beyond the home. Other human types, being more passively inclined, cloister themselves in hurt pride, vain resignation, bruised affection. Still others drift into feckless optimism, finding it easier to shirk and shelve their responsibilities than to meet them with unselfishness, honesty, and courage.

For the solution of these and other human problems, Christian Science offers the might and mercifulness of spiritual understanding. It equips its students to prove that power resides in good, not in evil, in unity not disunity, and that in spiritually anchored strength there is no drifting weakness. This Science leads one to exchange the leniency that condones faults for the moral courage that conquers them. It enables one to face human problems with well-grounded confidence and poise; with smiles, not frowns.

Personal worship dwarfs the growth of each one whom it touches. Therefore, Christ Jesus declared that God is to be worshiped "in spirit and in truth." Whoever applies this true worship in his association with friends, sees them in their real being, as expressions of Spirit and Truth. This development of genuine individuality constitutes true friendship. The student of Christian Science sees in the good qualities expressed by his fellows, not personal assets, but the dawn of that divinely ordained perfection from which none are excluded. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 100) Mrs. Eddy states that "the Christian Scientist loves man more because he loves God most." One who understands, even in a small degree, the depth and tenderness of divine Love learns to express and respond to loving-kindness, wherever expressed. For him there is no monastic aloofness, friendlessness, loneliness. In the measure of one's dependence upon Deity, one proves himself a dependable friend.

By taking the majesty of true manhood as his ideal, the student of Christian Science frees himself from narrow-gauge prejudice, pettiness, and friction. He breaks the habit of criticism of others, which betrays self-righteousness or the "holier than thou" attitude in himself. He cultivates that true sensibility which is tenderly aware of another's needs, and meets them unobtrusively. This true sensibility is a protection from the counterfeit touchiness which leads one to take offense under the slightest provocation.

Christian Science brings to the surface the good qualities latent in every man, woman, and child. The goodness which reflects God is unadulterable, immeasurable. The secret of reflection is the clue to perfection and enduring friendship. As Mrs. Eddy puts it in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 131), "Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part."

Friendship is one of the golden threads woven into the seamless robe of righteousness. Christ Jesus, whose precepts sprang from his understanding of God, divine Principle, said to his followers (John 15:14), "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." Whoever ponders and obeys the commands of divine Love discovers the way of steady progress and invariable health and happiness. He is saved the experience of unwise associations, grievous misunderstandings, and patched-up quarrels. He proves with rejoicing the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 76), "The spiritually minded meet on the stairs which lead up to spiritual love." In this meeting there is no parting.

Never was there a higher expression of friendship than that conveyed in these words of Jesus to his disciples (John 15:15): "I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." Through following him "in the regeneration," as he commended them for doing (Matthew 19:28), his disciples discerned, and each one today can enter into, that conscious oneness with infinite Love which is the very sanctuary of friendship.

"Loving hearts in friendship blend,
One in Him, our heavenly Friend."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Islands

Against gray rocks the gray sea breaks
The clouded sky is gray,
The gray gulls float so sluggishly
They do not float away.

From all the day's conspiracy,
From idle hours of gray,
I shall set sail with such a wind
As blows the clouds away.

The sails are folded in a book
And rigged as quickly told—
No pirate ever dreamed a day
More glitteringly gold.

KEITH THOMAS

Amitié durable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE AMITIÉ protégée par la sagesse comporte la confiance, la loyauté mutuelle, et résiste aux influences avilissantes. Alors que l'injustice, étant divisée contre elle-même, divise toujours les hommes, la véritable bonté les unit infailliblement. "Comme dans l'eau le visage répond au visage, ainsi le cœur d'un homme répond à celui d'un autre homme."

Rechercher les hauteurs spirituelles de l'amitié est une entreprise divinement dirigée. Quels que soient les obstacles et l'effort qu'ils suscitent, la chaîne dont les anneaux ne rompent pas n'en devient que plus résistante. Les amis devraient se soutenir l'un l'autre, comme le font les alpinistes qui s'encordent pour faire une ascension périlleuse. Les hommes ont besoin qu'on leur tende une main secourable lorsqu'ils cherchent à sortir des abîmes de l'affliction ou des sables mouvants du péché.

A la page 100 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Une humanité pure, l'amitié, le foyer, l'amour réciproque, apportent à la terre un avant-goût du ciel. Ils unissent les joies terrestres aux joies célestes et les couronnent de bénédictions infinies." Les bonnes résolutions mises en pratique développent la paix et la stabilité non seulement dans le caractère du disciple, mais dans son foyer domestique et même dans ses relations d'affaires ou de société. L'égalité d'humeur et les bonnes dispositions neutralisent ce qui est la ruine du foyer — les défauts ou les penchants tels que l'esprit de domination, la sujétion, l'égoïsme, le manque de sérieux. Quand par exemple la volonté personnelle prend chez l'individu une forme aiguë, il tend à adopter, parmi les siens et même hors du foyer, une attitude agressive, provocante, tyrannique. Un genre de caractère différent, à tendances passives, s'enferme dans l'orgueil blessé, la vaine résignation, l'affection meurtrie. D'autres encore, tombant dans un optimisme entaché de mollesse, se dérobent aux responsabilités; au lieu d'entreprendre leur tâche avec dévouement, avec un courage sincère, ils trouvent plus facile d'oublier ce qui leur incombe.

Pour résoudre ces problèmes et toutes les autres difficultés que rencontrent les humains, la Science Chrétienne offre le pouvoir et la clémence de la compréhension spirituelle. Ceux qui l'étudient peuvent prouver que la puissance réside dans le bien, non dans le mal, dans l'unité et non dans la désunion, et qu'une force spirituellement ancrée ne comporte pas de faiblesse et n'est point à la merci des courants perfides. Grâce à cette Science, nous pouvons échanger l'indulgence mal placée qui tolère les fautes contre le courage moral qui les surmonte. Nous pouvons ainsi faire face aux problèmes humains avec une confiance et un équilibre mental bien justifiés; avec le sourire et non pas avec un regard soucieux.

L'adoration personnelle entrave les progrès de tous ceux qu'elle touche. Aussi le Christ Jésus déclarait-il qu'il faut adorer Dieu "en esprit et en vérité." Quiconque se pénètre de cette règle l'appliquera également dans ses rapports avec ses amis; ayant pour eux une affection sincère, il les verra dans leur être réel, comme expressions de l'Esprit et de la Vérité. Ce développement de l'individualité véritable constitue la vraie amitié. Dans les bonnes qualités qu'expriment ses semblables, le Scientiste Chrétien voit non pas des avantages personnels, mais l'aurore de la perfection divinement établie et dont nul n'est exclu. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 100) que "le Scientiste Chrétien aime l'homme davantage parce qu'il aime Dieu suprêmement." Celui qui comprend, fût-ce dans une faible mesure, la profondeur et la tendresse de l'Amour divin, manifeste toujours davantage la bienveillance et s'y montre sensible, où qu'elle s'exprime. La froideur monastique, l'isolement, l'abandon ne sont jamais son partage. Lorsqu'il met toute sa confiance en Dieu, le disciple se trouve être un ami sûr.

Prenant pour idéal la majesté de ce qui constitue vraiment l'homme, le Scientiste Chrétien se libère de l'étroitesse, des préjugés, de la mesquinerie, des désaccords. Il cesse de critiquer son prochain, habitude qui trahissait le pharisaïsme ou le faux sens de supériorité. Il cultive la sensibilité véritable, devinant avec tendresse ce qu'il faut au prochain et y portant remède d'une manière discrète. Cette sensibilité nous préserve de sa contrefaçon — de la susceptibilité qu'irritent les provocations les plus insignifiantes.

La Science Chrétienne met en lumière les bonnes qualités latentes chez tous, hommes, femmes ou enfants. La bonté qui reflète Dieu est inaltérable, incommensurable. Savoir ce qu'est la vraie réflexion nous donne la clef de la perfection et de l'amitié durable. Comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 131): "Où Dieu est nous pouvons nous rencontrer, et là où est Dieu nous ne pouvons jamais être séparés."

L'amitié est un des fils d'or tissés dans la robe sans couture de la justice. Le Christ Jésus, dont les préceptes avaient pour source sa compréhension de Dieu, du divin Principe, parlait en ces termes à ses disciples (Jean 15:14): "Vous êtes mes amis, si vous faites ce que je vous commande." Quiconque médite et suit les commandements de l'Amour divin découvre la voie des progrès constants, de la santé et du bonheur invariables. Bien des épreuves pénibles lui sont épargnées — celles que causent les fréquentations imprudentes, les malentendus, les querelles replâtrées. Il prouve avec joie la vérité de cette déclaration faite par Mrs. Eddy (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 76): "Ceux qui aiment les choses de l'Esprit se rencontrent sur les degrés qui montent à l'amour spirituel." Cette rencontre n'est pas suivie de séparation.

Dans les paroles qu'il adressait à ses disciples, Jésus a donné l'expression la plus haute de l'amitié (Jean 15:15): "Je vous ai appelés mes amis, parce que je vous ai fait connaître tout ce que j'ai appris de mon Père." Ils l'avaient "suivi dans la régénération," et le Maître les en louait (Matthieu 19:28); aussi discernaient-ils ce que chacun peut graduellement saisir dès aujourd'hui: l'unicité consciente avec l'Amour infini, sanctuaire même de l'amitié.

"L'amitié réunit les cœurs:
Dans l'Amour céleste ils sont un."

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Second Section

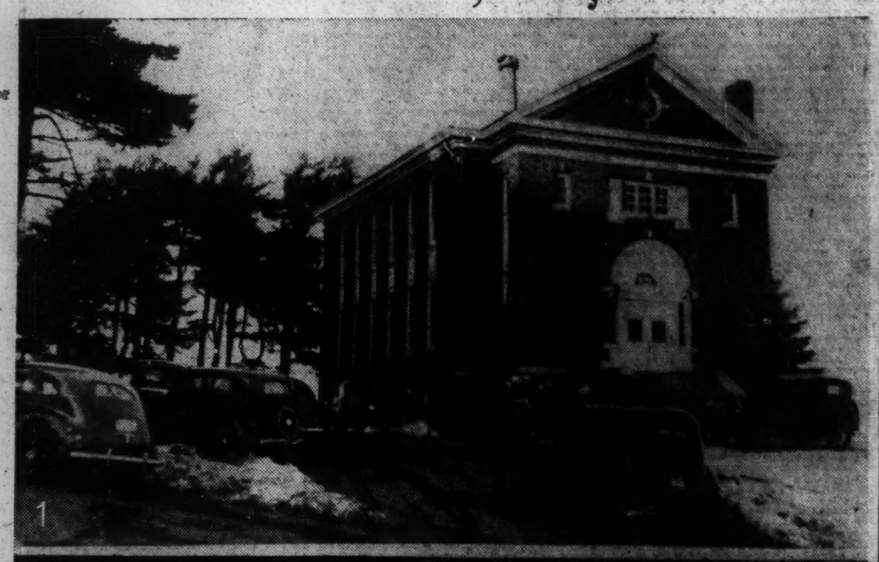
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1940

'Mr. Moderator, I Object!'



By a Staff Photographer

It's Town Meetin' Day in Blandford

1. Dean Memorial Hall, consolidated school and town meeting place, where Blandford, Mass., citizens held town meeting yesterday.

2. Sven Anderson, son of Selectman S. A. Anderson, speaks for the fire station in discussion from the floor.

3. "The Meeting is adjourned." (Shows townsfolks putting on coats and leaving the hall.)

4. Town Moderator Warren V. Bodurtha, right, argues a point with a fellow townsman in the unofficial "town meeting" held in Ripley's General Store.

Start of Town Meetings Carries Touch of Spring

Town meeting days began in Massachusetts yesterday and will continue till early in March.

From Cape Cod to the Berkshires the people of rural Massachusetts assembled in meeting house and schools, Grange and town halls to give practical demonstration to what Thomas Jefferson once called "the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government."

In towns from Boxboro to Blandford the problems faced were the same. Tax rates must be kept down; unnecessary services must be curtailed; relief must be coped with.

Blandford, high in the foothills of the Berkshires, with 245 registered voters, perhaps presented as typical a modern New England town meeting as was held.

In Dean Memorial Hall, a building containing the consolidated school and town meeting place, some 50 men and women gathered to hear the report of the selectmen and to act upon 20 warrants.

Had Typical Upset

The election brought out a "heavy" vote, with 132 ballots cast. In true democratic fashion it was marked with an upset when Jessie M. Haines, veteran school committeewoman, nominated for re-election by the Citizens Caucus a week ago, was defeated by Elwin W. Wyman who had taken out nomination papers to get his name on the ballot.

Signatures equaling 3 per cent of the total votes cast at the last previous gubernatorial election are necessary on nomination papers to place a name on the ballot and in Blandford only six names are required, explained Town Clerk Earl C. Beauregard.

In the other contest Selectman William Hepsley, who has been confined to his home for some time, received 80 votes for re-election to 44 for his opponent, Arthur G. Wyman, in what one voter described as a "sympathetic vote."

The polls at Blandford closed at noon and at one o'clock Town Meeting began.

The report of the selectmen was brief and to the point. In at least one item it reflected the problem of the country as a whole when it simply stated "Public welfare is an item that has increased very substantially the past year and there seems to be no way to cut this expense at the present time."

With consideration of the 20 warrants in the annual report of the town's officials the New England Town Meeting was seen at its best.

From the floor rose wood cutter and painter, mechanic and housewife, to have their "day in court" and to argue the merits and defects of the actions asked for by the town fathers.

Principal controversy revolved around the question of appointing a committee to look into the cost of erecting a fire station.

Warren V. Bodurtha, town moderator for 10 years who at present rents space in his garage for storing the one piece of modern equipment owned by the town, declared that the cost of erecting a fire station was more than the town could bear and said he felt there was more to this move than met the eye.

What Didn't Meet the Eye

In the unofficial "town meeting" held in Ripley's general store afterward it was disclosed that the Volunteer Firemen's Association of about 35 members wanted a fire station which they could use for a club room and meeting place.

Town Clerk Beauregard, who believes in the need for a fire station, said if the Committee appointed to investigate reports favorably a "building bee" could be held in the spring and, under the direction of the town's master carpenter, the men and boys could construct their own station.

One record the town of Blandford may point to with pride is the steady reduction of tax rate from $34 in 1933 to $23 last year with the prediction made yesterday that it would stay at that level this year. Republicans may attribute the fine record to the fact that 90 per cent of the town is of the G. O. P. faith, but others may see in it a tribute to the efficiency of New England town government with its town meeting.

College vs. Town Tax Feud Settled

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Feb. 6

Ending a 45-year tax fight between the Town of Exeter and Phillips Exeter Academy, the State Supreme Court ruled today that dormitories housing students may be taxed, but that recreational facilities, including football fields, cannot be assessed.

The school, one of the oldest in New England, has long contended that dormitories have become an integral part of the modern system of education and therefore should be classified as tax exempt.

The ruling was considered in legal circles to be of far reaching effect on taxation of numerous private schools in New Hampshire, including St. Paul's School here. The Court also ruled that houses used by faculty members or any other employees of an educational institution may be taxed, even though the occupant does not directly pay rent.

Dog Racing Delay Seen In Tax Cases

The Massachusetts Racing Commission may delay action on renewal of the licenses of the State's two dog-racing tracks as a result of indictment of track officials on Federal income-tax evasion charges, Charles J. Connors, Chairman of the Commission, said today.

Officials indicted by the Federal Grand Jury are Martin Hays, former Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives and now counsel for the Bay State Greyhound Association, which conducts races at Revere, and James J. Egan, General Manager of the other track at Dighton.

Asked if the Commission would delay issuing licenses for the two tracks until the income-tax cases are settled, Mr. Connors said: "That is for the Commission to decide."

Response to Query

In response to a query as to whether the possibility of postponement would be taken up at the Commission's meeting later this week, the Chairman answered: "That's hard to say, but I believe it will."

Both tracks have filed applications for renewal of their licenses for 1940 and for assignment of racing dates. The Bristol County Kennel Club, which races at the Dighton track, has just re-filed its petition after amending it at the Commission's request. Mr. Connors announced a list of the Bristol County Club's stockholders will be made public by the Commission when it meets this week. Stockholders of the Bay State and Old Harbor clubs which operate at Revere have previously been made public.

Mr. Hays is expected to be arraigned in Federal Court on Thursday.

Four others, indicted at the same time, and who with Mr. Hays, are reported to hold the balance of power in the Bay State Greyhound Association, will make their pleas with the former representative, Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney said.

Long Quoted

Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, stated today that he thinks the Commonwealth has received the full amount of State income taxes due from the men indicted.

Since the State income tax is not graduated so as to be heavier on higher incomes, he pointed out, there is not so much temptation to conceal high incomes as there is in the case of the graduated Federal tax.

Commissioner Long also stated that he has an arrangement with the Federal Government whereby he has access to final returns of Federal income taxes. He compares these with the State returns, he said, and if there is any deficiency he is able to collect the full taxes plus the $5 a day penalty—or double that where intentional fraud is proved.

This arrangement with the Federal Government, he added, is not reciprocal and Federal tax officials do not have access to State income tax records.

Danger to U. S. Found In Clutching Security

"The greatest danger to the United States today is that we may seek a few months of false security by refusing to recognize the appalling gravity of the world's plight," Attorney Francis H. Russell told members of seven Boston peace groups at a symposium of these organizations at 43 Charles Street today. The meeting was planned by the Greater Boston Peace Council. Mr. Russell represented the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts.

"It will do no good to deny hysterically the obvious fact that our present real first lines of defense are the Mannerheim and Maginot lines, the Balkans, and China," he said. "If these lines fail and the totalitarian force advances its sway, the United States would remain but a temporary, isolated, democratic anachronism, a prey to totalitarian forces within and without."

The United States should act not only for the present hour but for its security in months ahead, Mr. Russell said. "Fortunately, American men are not needed, but American economic coperation is needed. Our economic power wielded against the aggressors is the only possible road to a lasting security. Specifically this means the re-enactment of the reciprocal trade program, a Japanese embargo, and loans and supplies to democratic victims of aggressive policies."

Mrs. Martha H. Elliott represented the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the luncheon; Miss Irene Armstrong, the League of Nations Association; Nathaniel Mills, the Massachusetts Youth Council; Mrs Mary White, Keep America Out of War Congress; Miss Evangeline Wilcox, the Y. W. C. A. and the Student Christian Movement; the Rev. F. Elbridge Stoneham, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

Youth's View of Peace

Nathaniel Mills of the Massachusetts Youth Council said that it is a truism that "the new generation fights the next war" and therefore his organization was seeking to represent this vital interest of the young people. This organization, he said, based its peace action "on the foundation of knowledge that 97 per cent of the American people do not want war, and we might claim higher than that for young people."

The Council's job, he said, was to organize the young people for expression and make it clear "the Yanks are not coming."

Mr. Mills said that 30 per cent of the youth of the Nation are idle, unemployed, and out of school. Forty per cent of this total have never reached high school, he declared.

"No war hysteria can be built up," he declared, "to drown out the cries of those who need jobs."

The Rev. F. Eldbridge Stoneham of Canton, Mass., outlined the aims of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. The duty of the Christian Church, he said, was to stop war and at this moment to keep the United States out of the war.

"Selfish, ruthless, economic competition underlies all war," said Mr. Stoneham, "and the church should recognize this and bring about a change."

War Out of World

Miss Evangeline Wilcox, representing the Y. W. C. A. and the Student Christian Movement, said that as the Y. W. C. A. was a world organization it felt that the important thing today is "to keep war out of the world, rather than America out of the war."

"That means," said Miss Wilcox, "we are working primarily in building an organization of world society which deals with the solution of problems between nations by some peaceful method."

Miss Martha H. Elliott, speaking for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, said that organization was opposed to all alien bills covering deportation and concentration camps, and to identification cards for aliens.

Favors Popular Vote

This organization, she said, is in favor of the Ludlow or La Follette Amendment providing for a popular vote on the question of the entry of the United States into war; of the Hull trade treaties, and of mediation in the present war by President Roosevelt—either alone, or acting with other neutral powers.

Miss Elliott added that the organization has been gathering data on conscientious objectors in this country and now has a card index covering the stand of the various religious denominations in this respect.

The Rev. George Lyman Paine, representing the Fellowship of Reconciliation, presided.

Needs of Animal Rescue Work Told by Re-elected President

The need for larger quarters in order adequately to care for the increased number of animals brought daily to the Animal Rescue League of Boston was stressed today at the League's annual business meeting by Robert F. Sellar, President.

Mr. Sellar said that so great is the extent of the League's activities that enlarged quarters are a necessity. "We have grown to such a degree," he said, "that we literally are pushing the old walls out."

He reported that outside the shelter and collection work of the League, many problems requiring the united effort of every humane organization and humane-minded individual in the country remained to be solved. Principal among these, he said, are bad practices connected with the transportation of livestock and the exploitation of animals in the production of motion pictures.

Inspect Horses for War

It was stated by Mr. Sellar that the work of the League's Inspection Department would be greatly increased as soon as shipment of horses for war purposes started. He said that it is expected at least 2,000 a month will be shipped, reaching an approximate total of 70,000 according to present plans.

The Alice N. Lincoln Medals for Valor were awarded the following persons:

Edward F. Cronin of Charlestown. Mr. Cronin entered a burning building and rescued two horses.

Elliott Rockwell of Dorchester. Mr. Rockwell rescued a dog from the ice in the Charles River.

William Shanahan of Braintree. Stuck to his milk wagon and kept his horse out of the way of a car driven by a drunken driver. Wagon was demolished but horse and driver escaped.

James W. Annis of Lexington. Entered burning gasoline station and brought his dog out safely.

James MacDonald of Waltham. This 10-year-old youth saved a stray dog from slipping off ice into Charles River.

Harry Silvia of Cohasset. With the aid of his dog "Brownie" he rescued his friend Dick Nagle, who was caught in the Little River Harbor Rapids. The dog towed both of them to shore.

Collar for "Duke"

The League also announced the award of a collar to "Duke," a pointer owned by Robert R. Ward, for vigilance and intelligence. "Duke" coaxed his master to follow him to a pond where a dog was caught in the weeds and was unable to swim ashore.

The League cared for 98,894 animals during the year. Divided into classes there were 30,913 dogs; 63,712 cats; 516 horses; 806 cattle; 142 sheep and swine; 1,255 birds and poultry; and 1,510 miscellaneous cases.

The officers for 1940 were elected today, with Mr. Sellar again being chosen as President. Roger Ernst is First Vice-President; Bentley W. Warren, Jr., Treasurer; Stuart C. Rand, Assistant Treasurer, and Helen Leighton, Secretary.

Somerville Ford Challenges NLRB

Challenging constitutionality of certain demands by the National Labor Relations Board, the Ford Motor Company, in connection with its Somerville plant, has notified the Board that it refuses to post any notices that they are complying with a Board order to cease and desist from interfering with the employees' rights for self-organization.

The company objects to the validity of the order, claiming it exceeded its authority and failed to follow legal procedure. The findings, the company maintains, were contrary to evidence.

The Ford Company's response came as the result of Section 2-B which orders the company to notify the Regional Director, A. Howard Myers, within 10 days that they had complied.

Mr. Myers said he has forwarded the Ford Company's reply to Washington and will await instructions.

Harvard Men to Be 'Advised' To Broaden Base of Study

Further steps toward the broadening of a Harvard education have recently been taken by University officials.

Without the slightest hint of fanfare, fundamental changes are taking place that may amount over a period of years to a complete reorientation of the College curriculum. As a long-range aim, the reforms are leading toward a new balance between specialization and distribution in study; for the present, Harvard is concerned with remedying the over-emphasis which, by general agreement, has been placed on specialized work.

Most recent in a series of steps in this direction was the resolution, announced today, of the Harvard Board of Freshman Advisors, by which first-year men will in the future be guided into at least one course in each of three areas: the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. There is no compulsion involved.

* * *

A survey of the study habits of freshmen preceded the passage of the Board of Advisors' resolution. It was discovered that more than 40 per cent of the class of 1943 are taking no course in the natural sciences (including mathematics); that about 37 per cent ignore the social studies (which include anthropology and psychology as well as history, government, and economics), and that 23 per cent are not studying any of the humanities (languages, philosophy, and the classics).

Such curricula depart far from the ideal of the "Lowell system," it is held. The object was to teach both "a little about a lot" and "a lot about a little." But while the free elective system had allowed too general an education, with no depth, the new plan developed over the years into the opposite extreme, and encouraged excessive specialization.

Harvard now aims to restore the balance. Several steps have been taken; whether further ones, in the direction of compulsory broadening of curricula, will follow, remains to be seen, and will probably depend largely on the student reaction to the resolution passed this week.

Housing Approved For New England

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority announced today approval of loans totaling $15,857,000 for 12 communities for construction of low-rent housing projects.

The loans will defray 90 per cent of the estimated $17,626,000 total costs of 16 projects. Among the cities were: Bridgeport, Conn., $2,282,000 for 510 units; New Britain, Conn., $1,403,000 for 340 units; New Haven, Conn., $1,552,000 for 318 units; Lawrence, Mass., $1,431,000 for 291 units; Pawtucket, R. I., $962,000 for 226 units.

After contracts have been drawn covering all requirements, they will be signed first by the local housing authorities, then returned to Washington for signature by USHA officials. The local authority then may file a requisition for 3 per cent of the loan, obtaining more as construction progresses.

Federal Aid Is Sought for Free Hot Meals

Seeking the co-operation of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and other public and private welfare agencies, School Committeeman Clement A. Norton today was mapping a campaign to provide hot lunches for the children of the Boston Public Schools. At present no lunches are furnished, although some children are given milk.

Representatives of the FSCC, teaching groups, the clergy, city and welfare agencies will be asked to attend a meeting of the Boston School Committee scheduled for next Monday night, the Committee decided at its conference last night.

Mr. Norton has already approached interested groups with his plan, he told the Committee. When Dr. James A. Keenan, school physician, observed that experience here had shown the financing to be a difficult problem, Mr. Norton replied:

"This is winter, the need is urgent. We must sweep aside the cobwebs and get to work. Let's put on a staff, get a few little stoves, get the food, and then do our figuring later."

Dr. Keenan reported that about 10,000 children—or roughly one-twelfth of all those in the schools—were underweight according to a survey last fall. Of these, about 3,400 were children of relief families, as compared with 4,593 reported in March, 1938. Free distribution of milk has been drastically curtailed this year because of lack of funds available from cooperating agencies and the school budget, Dr. Keenan said.

It was estimated 1,788 pupils need clothing, especially shoes and heavy coats, Dr. Keenan continued. But of 6,619 elementary school children said to need glasses last autumn, only 17 still have not been supplied with them, he said.

How the free lunch program would be financed is not yet clear. Mr. Norton proposed that Boston initiate a WPA school project for the John A. Andrew School in South Boston, where the greatest amount of malnutrition was reported. The City of Lowell has such a project, and is furnishing lunches of bread, spaghetti, prunes and milk at a cost of five cents each, Mr. Norton said. It is expected the question of finance will occupy most of the discussion when the Committee confers with welfare officials.

"If the City of Lowell can give hot lunches at noon to 5,000 children and the cities of New York and Chicago can give hot lunches to 100,000 children, there should not be a child in our schools today who cannot be supplied in the same manner," Mr. Norton declared.

City Hospital Inspection

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the entire Boston City Council were guests of the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital today for luncheon and a tour of inspection. The occasion is an annual affair to acquaint City officials with the functions of the hospital.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex." 3:15, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Escape," with June Gale. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 2, 5, 8:00. Also "Goose Step," formerly called "Beasts of Berlin." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon. 3, 5, 8:05. Also "Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart, and Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:20, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Fenway: 3, 6:25, 10. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Green Hell," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett. 3:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:00.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas, Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p .m.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities; and 39 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., til midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Treachery on the High Seas." 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:50, 10:10. Also "The Marshal of Mesa City." 9:30 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Victor Herbert." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
"At the Circus," with the Marx Brothers. 3, 6:30, 9:45. Also "20,000 Men a Year." 1:35, 4:40, 8:00.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." Also "Day-Time Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Kolisch String Quartet. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Story of the Book by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Also guidance tour on The Impressionists by Mrs. Tanner at 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Illustrated lecture on "Four Thousand Years of Egyptian Life," by Dr. Steindorff. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Fourth in the series of Youth Symphony Orchestra concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory—
Concert by the MacDowell Club. 3.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow, probably turning to rain tonight, ending Wednesday morning; somewhat warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; increasing southeasterly winds, shifting to southwest and west Wednesday morning.

Massachusetts: Snow probably turning to rain tonight or Wednesday. Snow flurries in west portion Wednesday afternoon; somewhat warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow turning to rain probably ending early Wednesday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Maine: Snow tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and slightly warmer tonight; snow flurries Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: East winds becoming southeast and increasing tonight, shifting to fresh southwest and west early Wednesday over the south portion and over the north portion Wednesday; snow tonight and Wednesday mixed with rain over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	25	New Orleans	51	50
Chicago	30	30	New York	34	31
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	22	33	Philadelphia	37	36
Kansas City	35	25	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	57	55	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	69	59	Washington	40	36
Minneapolis	24	24			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 6.
B—Minimum, Feb. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:20 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 10:33 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m.

Fun-Artist at Harvard on Serious Task

It is dreary work making people laugh—a job with long hours, and general drudgery, according to John Held, Jr., of New York, nationally known cartoonist and author of "The Saga of Frankie and Johnnie." Mr. Held is at Harvard as "artist in residence" under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

"Being a cartoonist is no laughing matter," he says. "I did it for more than 10 years, and I know. It is slavery to put out a daily comic strip."

Mr. Held created Marge, the flapper of the '20s, for a Nation-wide organization of newspapers, and also worked for the original Life, comic magazine, and for the New Yorker. He is now back at serious art, "the work I love."

Of the daily comics, Mr. Held has no higher opinion than he has of cartoon-making as a profession. "The funny papers' primary purpose," he declared, "is to sell tomorrow's paper."

He never reads them. "It would be too difficult to try to keep up; and they are not very interesting. You see I know what is behind them. The cartoonists regard them as just a means of making money—no more.

"And from any artistic point of view, they are, in general, poor. There could be such a thing as an artistic comic strip, you know. Thorough knowledge of light and shade, of the technique of expression-catching, and of anatomy would contribute. Cartoons are not thrown together, as a rule; but my point is that in spite of the hard work very few of the cartoonists ever accomplish an artistic end. They will tell you so themselves."

Exceptions to the rule, according to Held, are the New Yorker cartoonists, who put out "the best light magazine in the country," and Gluyas Williams, a "real first-string humorist."

At Harvard Mr. Held will do a variety of things, all along the line of serious art. He will draw and paint, and study with the Fine Arts Department. He will pursue what is a primary interest with him, namely, sculpture. And he will be "on tap" if the students want to consult with him.

Already settled in a suite of rooms in Adams House, he plans to expand and build a complete studio for painting and sculpture. "It will be gratifying to be doing something which will be looked at more than once," he says.

Harvard life promises to be interesting in itself, he feels. If requested, he may draw cartoons for the Crimson or the Lampoon; but when told of the Harvard-Radcliffe rivalry, in which there was a possibility for satirical cartoons of the sort he used to draw in the flapper days, he was a bit wary. "I think I'll pursue a strict policy of nonintervention," he declared.

By a Staff Photographer

John Held, Jr.

The noted cartoonist and author is shown in his new studio at Harvard, where he will remain for three months as "artist in residence."

State Farms in Vermont Pay Profit of $25,326 for Year

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 6—Farms operated in connection with five State institutions showed a net profit of $25,326 on a production income of $133,991, during the calendar year of 1939, according to the State Department of Public Welfare.

Farms are operated in connection with the State hospital at Waterbury, the State prison at Windsor, the Brandon School, the Sanitarium at Pittsford and the Weeks School at Vergennes. Each showed a profit for the year, some more than others.

While each farm supplies the produce needs of the institution with which it is connected, any surplus is disposed of to some other State institution or normal school where there is no farm. The system saves the State money and also provides employment for inmates of the institutions, particularly at the State prison, where a privileged group is employed at farm labor.

All farm produce is valued on the basis of current market prices established by the State purchasing agent, who credits the producing institution with the amount the State would pay if buying in the open market.

The farms produced approximately 10,000 bushels of potatoes last season and thousands more bushels of other vegetables were raised. In connection with vegetables also, extensive canning operations are carried on at each institution. Dressed beef, pork and other meats are supplied in adequate amounts for use of the various establishments.

Information made public that prevalence of drugs and liquor at Vermont State Prison were responsible for the recent shake-up in personnel at the Windsor institution, took second place in the capital to the heated session which followed, the same day, between Gov. George D. Aiken and irate Vermont newspapermen.

Capital correspondents flocked to the executive chamber to ask why the Governor, Commissioner of Public Welfare Timothy C. Dale and Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, Charles T. Pierce, had denied knowledge of intoxicants and drugs at the State Prison, when the report of the investigation by the new warden, Lawrence McGovern, was made in November.

Principally, however, the correspondents wanted to know why a Boston newspaperman was "let in" on the matter first and to the exclusion of Vermont newsmen, and even permitted to interrogate prisoners at the Windsor institution.

The Governor told the newspapermen that "the matter of drugs being found at the prison was on its way to solution when a Vermont newspaper printed sensational stories and everything came to a dead end right then and there."

Most Vermont newspapers, however, abided by the statements of officials, including the Governor, that only "laxity and inefficiency" were behind the shake-up at the prison.

Warden McGovern and Commissioner Dale both said there had been no drugs or liquor at the State Prison since the new regime came into office.

Boston Chinese Mark Start of Year

Kung he fat choy.

Or, a happy (Chinese) New Year to you.

Literally, greetings for a prosperous New Year.

It's here again, the Chinese New Year, and with some 2,000 inhabitants of Boston's Chinatown, the best of the old customs persists—that of paying the old year's debts.

Actually, the Chinese New Year's, which lasts a week, began today. But the real observance doesn't commence until tomorrow night, when the children put on their best Chinese costumes and go around to pay their respects to their elders all through Chinatown—when all good Chinese hold open house, and when the Chinese housewife sets forth all the holiday dainties—Chinese sweetmeats and candies, mostly vegetable; preserved orange and lime rind, and little fat kumquats swimming in golden syrup, ginger, and anise seeds.

This week the Chinese school which the children attend in the afternoons will be closed in honor of the festivities.

A Chinese requires these two days, today and tomorrow, to clean up his debts, and to straighten out his business, while his wife must needs do a thorough housecleaning job before receiving their guests tomorrow night and all during the week. Refreshments are served as often as guests appear.

According to Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, head of the Chinese Service Bureau, and unofficial spokesman for Boston Chinese, much more excitement is being felt this year over a prospective dinner Feb. 16 to Maj. Evans Fordice Carlson, who has just returned from a year and a half with the American Embassy at China's war front, than over New Year's. All Chinese associations in Boston are sponsoring this affair, together with the China Group of Boston, Dr. Hsieh said.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of the Department of Government of Harvard University will preside.

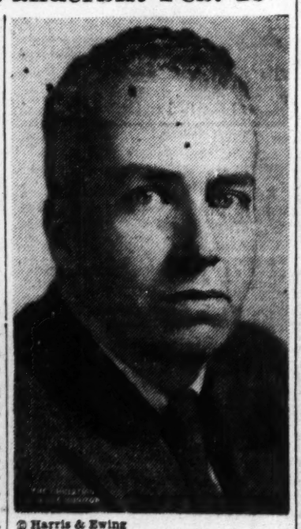
Boston Talk by Vanderbilt Feb. 13

Under the auspices of the Lucy Wheelock Child Center, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will speak at Symphony Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, on the topic "What This War Means to America."

Mr. Vanderbilt, son of the American capitalist, has won distinction as traveler, lecturer, journalist, and author. He was in Italy when Mussolini marched into Rome, in Germany when Nazism began, in Russia soon after Communism took root, in Spain two hours after the revolution broke out, in China when Japan entered Shanghai, in Hyde Park, N. Y., when the New Deal went into power, and in Europe last summer as it plunged toward war.

He has written several books, and covered many news assignments. One of his biggest journalistic assignments was the Coronation of George VI.

In his lectures throughout the country Mr. Vanderbilt has warned his audiences that "Christianity or chaos" is the challenge facing the people of the United States. He has urged Americans to get ready to prevent Hitler and Stalin from accomplishing their aim of world revolution.



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Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

World traveler, journalist and author, who will interpret what conflict in Europe means to the United States, in lecture at Symphony Hall, Boston, later this month.

Exemptions For Minors In Fishing Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) —The House Merchant Marine Committee was urged today to provide exemptions for the fishing industry in legislation to restrict the employment of minors on ships.

Representatives of the fishing industry said a bill (HR 7,527) implementing an international minimum-age draft convention for seamen would affect adversely some fishing boats. The bill was introduced last year by Chairman S. O. Bland (D) of Virginia of the Committee, and was supported by spokesmen for organized labor.

William S. Snow, President of the American fisheries Association, argued the employment of youths on fishing boats was not dangerous and was an essential factor in the industry and beneficial to the young employees.

"We have whole families along the Virginia coast who have followed fishing for generations," he said. "This legislation would interfere with the continuance of this tradition."

Edward H. Cooley, Boston, representing the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said 10,000 operators of small fishing boats in New England waters would be handicapped by the legislation.

Supporting Mr. Snow's plea for exemptions, Mr. Cooley derided an intimation that employment of youths on fishing boats was dangerous or harmful.

Paul Scharrenberg, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, said his organization favored the measure "because we are in favor of anything that will raise working standards and that's what this does." There were enough unemployed seamen to handle any work which might be done by minors, he said.

Myrick Is Named Smoke Director

The State Public Utilities Commission today appointed Maj. James W. A. Myrick of Boston, former head of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, to the $5,000-a-year position as Director of the State Division of Smoke Abatement. He succeeds Michael C. O'Neill, former Mayor of Everett, whose term expired last September. The term of office is for five years.

The appointment was made by a 3-to-2 vote by the Commission with Richard D. Grant and John M. Whouley dissenting.

Mr. Grant, explaining his opposition to the appointment, said he was convinced that Mr. O'Neill was entitled to reappointment in view of his excellent record of diligent service during the past 5½ years.

Major Myrick was a member of the Boston School House Commission under Mayors James M. Curley and Malcolm C. Nichols. He is a ventilating engineer, holding several patents on heating and ventilating devices.

School for Jobs Asked by Norton

More vocational training and less education for white-collar jobs that don't exist were urged by Clement A. Norton, Boston School Committeeman, speaking before the Boston League of Women Voters at a luncheon at the Boston Trade School for Girls today.

With members of the League, Mr. Norton made a tour of the school, which he went on record as declaring "the most progressive" he had visited.

Mr. Norton also feels there should be no discrimination against those taking vocational training by students studying the so-called "classical" course.

"Training of young women for jobs where they are needed is education's primary need today," Mr. Norton told the League. He said that in Great Britain, where he had visited last summer, he found the same condition to be true.

"Teaching girls to make a hat or a dress, or to make a good, tasty meal out of inexpensive foods, is better than all the Latin and Greek in the world," Mr. Norton said.

Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the League, presided.

Redistricting Of Middlesex Stirs Conflict

A Supreme Judicial Court fight over reapportionment of Middlesex County representative districts loomed today as Democrats protested the redistricting plan filed with the Secretary of State by the five-member Commission appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to perform the redistricting task.

The Legislature increased from 52 to 54 the number of representatives to be elected from Middlesex County. In rearranging the districts, Democrats charge, the Commission set up the new districts so their Party will lose several seats. For instance, one of the two present Democratic representatives from the Fifteenth District in Lowell will be eliminated, as will one of three Democrats in the Third District in Cambridge. Under the new plan, only two representatives will be elected from the Third District and one from the Fifteenth. Another Cambridge district will gain a seat. Somerville will gain a seat.

The two new seats are established by: 1. Eliminating Belmont as a single district and combining with Belmont Precincts 3, 9 and 10 of Watertown to establish a double district.

2. Combining the single district Wakefield with Melrose and Stoneham, which previously elected one representative, to form a triple seat district.

The new districts follow:

1—Cambridge (1, 2 and 3); Somerville (2); (three members).
2—Cambridge (4, 5, 6, 7 and 8); (two members).
3—Cambridge (9, 10 and 11); Watertown (1 and 2); (two members).
4—Newton (1, 2, 3 and 7); (two members).
5—Newton (4, 5 and 6); (two members).
6—Natick; (one member).
7—Waltham, Bedford and Lexington; (three members).
8—Ashland, Framingham, Holliston Hopkinton, Sherborn and Sudbury; (two members).
9—Marlboro (one member).
10—Boxboro, Hudson, Littleton, Maynard and Stow (one member).
11—Acton, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Tyngsboro and Westford (one member).
12—Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend; (one member).
13—Concord, Lincoln, Wayland and Weston (one member).
14—Lowell (3, 4, 6, 7 and 8); (three members).
15—Lowell (1, 2, 10 and 11); (one member).
17—Lowell (5 and 9); (one member).
18—North Reading, Reading, Wilmington, Woburn (2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7); (two members).
19—Billerica, Burlington, Dracut and Tewksbury); (one member).
20—Everett (1, 2, 3, 4 and 6); (two members).
21—Malden; (three members).
22—Melrose, Stoneham and Wakefield; (three members).
23—Belmont and Watertown (3, 9 and 10); (two members).
24—Somerville (1, 3, 4 and 5); (three members).
25—Arlington (1, 3 and 5) and Somerville (6 and 7); (three members).
26—Medford (2, 3, 4, 5 and 6); (three members).
27—Everett (5), and Medford (1 and 7); (two members).
28—Arlington (2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13, and 14; (one member).
29—Winchester and Woburn (1); (one member).
30—Watertown (4, 5, 6, 7 and 8); (one member).

Parkman Studies Free Water Move

The Boston Law Department today was studying the question of whether it would be legal for the City to furnish water free of charge to the parochial school system, Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., announced this morning.

The Department's investigation is in response to a request for an opinion from the City Council, which yesterday considered an order exempting the parochial schools from paying water bills.

The order, introduced by Councilor Joseph M. Scannell of South Boston, read: "Whereas the parochial school system . . . has resulted in a saving of between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000 to the city in the construction of buildings, heat, light, teachers, textbooks, stationery, etc., therefore be it ordered that the Commissioner of Public Works be instructed, through His Honor, the Mayor, to exempt all parochial schools in the City from any charge for water consumption in the future."

When the question of whether such a step would be legal was raised, Councilor Scannell consented to await a law department opinion before asking passage of the order.

Problem of Ice Easiest in Weeks

Ice conditions along the New England coast were improved today and navigation was the easiest it has been for nearly three weeks.

The Coast Guard cutter Algonquin reports that the ice in Mount Hope Bay, in the vicinity of Fall River, has now been reduced to mere patches of slush.

The channel to Tiverton, R. I., and to all the docks there is open. The Algonquin, however, was ordered today to stand available for assistance if needed in getting two motor barges into Pawtucket.

The cutter Cayuga broke a channel for the motor barge Irene W. Allen in Buzzards Bay today. The barge had been caught by the ice near Cleveland Ledge, and the cutter broke a channel from that position to clear water. The icebreaker Raritan was sent to Lynn Harbor today in case assistance was needed in docking the steamship Munmoter.

Maine State Democrats Meet in Bangor March 27

LEWISTON, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP) —The State convention of the Democratic Party will be held in Bangor March 27, Fred H. Lancaster, State Party Chairman, announced today.

The convention will precede the Republican State conclave by eight days. The call for the latter convention, to be held in Portland April 4, has already been issued.

A Bit of Warmth Eases a Cold Job

R. J. Keller

Mrs. Louise Vaughn **William Burke** **Charles Burns**

Warmth for hard-working newsboys and bootblacks of Greater Boston is supplied on these cold winter days by Mrs. Vaughn, Registrar of Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, a Community Fund agency. The two boys are shown drinking cocoa which Mrs. Vaughn distributes by truck.

Additional Gifts to Community Fund

An additional list of contributions to the Community Fund of $100 or more received from individuals and companies and employees follows:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$3,200—Joseph Rabinovits.
$3,000—Anonymous.
$1,800—Rabinovitz Trust.
$1,500—Mrs. Clarence C. Williams.
$1,250—Sam and Myer Saxe.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix; William Cardinal O'Connell, additional (Total to date $8,000); Mr. Ruth F. Ward Paine; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Paine; Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Sears; Mrs. William S. Spaulding.
$950—"In memory of Ripley L. Dana."
$900—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Toppan.
$760—Mr. and Mrs. Parker W. Whittemore.
$700—Miss Margaret Cummings; John S. Slater.
$650—David M. Watchmaker.
$600—Miss Rose L. Dexter; Mrs. T. Russell Sullivan.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Elliot; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sedlis.
$540—Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Worcester.
$510—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Davidson.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Brown; Abraham Burtman; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cummings; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Curtis, additional (Total to date, $2,500); Mr. and Mrs. George P. Dike; Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Ginzberg; Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Leonard; John Parkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Sears; Mrs. Bayard Thayer; Mrs. Lewis Wadsworth; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Weed.
$440—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ford, additional (total to date, $2,940).
$400—Francis E. Frothingham; Joseph E. O'Connell; Jacob Rabinovitz; Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Rabonivitz; Mrs. Abott Lawrence Rotch; Edmund A. Whitman.
$360—David Bernkopf; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann.
$350—Mrs. Jacob Nathan; Mr. and Mrs. Vassar Pierce; Roger Preston; Edward Rose; Mrs. S. C. Stampleman; Cushing Toppan.
$325—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cline; Mrs. Benjamin W. Fredericks; Mr. and Mrs. Saul Palais; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stone.
$300—Sydney A. Beggs; Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Cushman; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jenney; Max Korn; Simon Myerson; Mrs. Charles Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Pope; Julian W. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell; Mrs. Willis S. Shepard.
$285—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Adlow.
275—Edward Henry Stone.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Cameron; Mr. and Mrs. James N. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. William Endicott Dexter; Benjamin A. Elfman; Eli Hyman; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, Jr.; Samuel H. Knopf; Benjamin Levin; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Provizer; Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Agassiz Shaw; Mrs. Walter K. Shaw, Jr.; Lou Smith; Curtis H. Waterman.
$240—Dr. Fred R. Blumenthal.
$235—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Markel.
$225—Miss Ethel L. Comstock.
$220—Morris Silverman.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. William A. Barron, Jr.; Samuel Cole; Cutler B. Downer; Charles W. Eiseman; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Everts; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Finberg; Henry A. Ginsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Gution; Richard H. Harkins; Louis A. Hinds; Louis H. Klebenov; Mrs. Robert W. Knowles; Mrs. St. John Morgan; Hyman Mover; Mrs. Rene E. Paine; Mrs. William I. Palmer; Miss Catherine W. Pierce; Clarence R. Preston; Mrs. James W. Rollins; Abraham E. Edward, and Sidney S. Rudman; Ralph Snyder; Mrs. Edward Thaw; Robert W. Wise.
$190—David J. Cohen.
$177—Dr. and Mrs. George Sarton.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Goldmann; David H. Greenberg; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Margolis; James H. Perkins, 2nd.; Nat Sharaf.
$170—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram A. Sugarman.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard D. Feinberg.
$160—Mr. and Mrs. Haskell Cohn; Robert R. Thurber.
$152—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Close.
$150—The Rev. Charles Morris Addison; Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker; Joseph M. Choate, Jrd.; Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Codman; Isaac Cohen; Arthur T. Dooley; Mr. and Mrs. Clare H. Draper; F. Richmond Fletcher; Mr. and Mrs. David Gould; Prof. and Mrs. Clarence H. Haring; Fred Hochberger; Alfred F. Lowell; Hyman Rothman; Albert Salter; Oscar M. Shaw; Artemas C. Townsend.
$140—Richmond Ordway.
$135—James Goddard Brown; Abraham P. Spitz.
$130—Dr. and Mrs. Eli Friedman; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Smith.
$125—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barkin; Millar Brainard; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Goldstein; Mrs. Frank M. Gunby; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Herrick Jr.; Donald MacKay Hill; Alfred L. Morse; Saul N. Nectow; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rice; Paul M. Salter; Dr. and Mrs. Harmon Shohet; Samuel L. Slosberg; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ullman.
$120—The Rev. and Mrs. Angus Dun; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dunbar; Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Flood; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lowell; David C. Rockman; Arthur A. Sondheim; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wingersky.
$115—Howland S. Warren; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Winn.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Bosson; Mr. and Mrs. Allison G. Cameron; Noyes Collinson; Israel Cooper; Miss Sylvia Engel; Mrs. Leon M. Little.
$105—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cibley; Dr. Julius Levine.
$101—The Clover Club of Boston.
$100—Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Beatley; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Bickford; Miss Alice Frances Blood; Brookline Woman's Club; Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church, additional (Total to date $1,850); Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Burns; George N. Chamberlain, Jr.; Abraham Cohen; Dr. Morris Courtiss; William Dagilas; William D. Eaton; Eben H. Ellison, Jr., William Ellison, 6r.; Miss Edith S. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Foster; Isidor Fox, additional (Total to date $400); Albert T. Gould; Louis Gutterman; Miss Lilian Harmon; Kenneth Howes; Melvin M. Johnson; Roger W. Kaufman; Bror Y. Kihlstrom; Thomas H. Mahony; John P. Marquand; Albert A. McFall; Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw McKean; John M. Merriam; James W Mudge; Philip Nichols; H. Periatsin; Stephen W. Phillips; Edwin S. Pickert; Robert Pike; Irving Rabinovitz; Thomas M. Reynolds; Henry Rosenthal; Max Rothbard; Samuel P. Sears; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Sexton; Dr. Samuel Sidell; E. Ray Speare; William E. Stanwood; David Stoneman, additional (Total to date $1,000); Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Storey; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Tarlin; Edward C. Thayer; Ben Ames Williams; Richard H. Wiswall; Cornelius A. Wood; John N. Worcester; Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., additional (Total to date $450).

Subscriptions of Companies and Employees

$9,095—Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, students and employees.
$5,250—Economy Grocery Stores Corporations and employees.
$4,661—Boston University, all departments, staff, students and employees.
$4,000—Nathan H. Gordon Philanthropic Trust.
$2,087—Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins and employees.
$1,600—William A. Feinberg & Sons.
$1,544—Community Federation of Boston employees.
$1,510—Simmons College faculty, students and employees.
$1,400—Boston Symphony Orchestra members.
$1,226—The Winsor School (Faculty, $972—Staff, $61—Students, $195).
$924—Standard Brands Incorporated employees (Chase & Sanborn Division).
$870—Hathaway Bakeries Inc. employees.
$864—Paine Furniture Company.
$862—Radcliffe College staff and employees.
$837—Chamberlain & Company, Inc., employees.
$800—Medford Municipal employees.
$775—Northwestern Leather Company Trust and employees, additional (Total to date $875).
$738—Mason Neilan Regulator Company and employees.
$718—Colonial Provision Company Incorporated and employees, additional (Total to date $1,918).
$700—Conrad & Company, Inc., employees, additional (Total to date $1,570).
$670—Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley office employees.
$650—New England Trading Corporation.
$600—The William Carter Company employees; Chamberlain & Company, Inc.
$578—Boys' Clubs of Boston employees; Catholic Charitable Bureau employees.
$550—Brown, Durrell Company and employees; Lyne, Woodworth & Evarts and employees.
$548—Columbian National Life Insurance Company employees.
$512—The Farm and Trades School employees.
$500—The William Carter Company; Friend Bros., Inc.; T. Noonan & Sons Company; Roberts, Cushman & Woodberry.
$495—McLean Hospital employees.
$480—Green Shoe Manufacturing Company and employees, additional (total to date, $730).
$460—Johnson, Clapp, Ives & Knight Partners and employees.
$450—A. C. Lawrence Leather Company & England Walton Company; Prime Tanning Company; Sherburne, Powers & Needham.
$419—W. T. Grant Company employees.
$410—Continental Baking Company and employees.
$400—H. J. Heinz Company of Massachusetts.
$385—Century Sportswear Company, Inc.
$375—Palmer, Dodge, Barstow, Wilkins & Davis employees.
$352—Quaker Oats Company and employees.
$350—Hathaway Bakeries Incorporated; St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary Faculty and others.
$348—General Baking Company employees, Charlestown.
$347—Florence Crittenton League of Compassion employees.
$325—Dorothy Muriel's, Inc., and employees.
$321—Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries & Stores Inc. employees, additional (total to date, $1,377); Household Nursing Association Registry employees.
$317—Diocesan House employees.
$309—White Tower Management Corporation employees.
$300—Berman & Company, Inc.; Central Aguirre Associates; The Florist Supply Company.
$295—Boston College staff, students and employees.
$293—Hall Baking Company employees.
$287—Noble & Greenough School faculty, students and employees.
$285—New England Rendering Company employees, 1st report.
$280—Kirstein Leather Company.
$272—C. I. O. employees of Colonial Provision Company, Inc.
$257—Massachusetts State Reformatory employees, additional (Total to date $400).
$252—Norfolk House Center employees.
$250—Stanley W. Ferguson, Inc.; Hunt Rankin Leather Company; International Fabric Corporation; Joint Board Cloak & Dressmakers Union; Mitchell Shoe Company, Inc.; Premier Shoe Goods Company.
$245—Richmond Rosen & Kagan.
$241—Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation employees.
$236—Fish, Richardson & Neave employees; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York employees.
$232—Bingham, Dana & Gould employees; Early & Moor, Inc., employees; Elizabeth Peabody House Association employees.
$226—Hurlburt Jones Hall & Bickford employees; Stetson Shoe Company employees.
$225—Public Loan Corporation.
$220—Lourie & Lourie.
$216—Proctor Ellison Company employees.
$210—Boston Symphony Hall employees; Goulston & Storrs employees.
$200—Burns & Brandon; French, Shriner & Urner Manufacturing Company; Frank C. Meyer Company, Inc.; Porto Rico Sales Corporation; Sedlis Manufacturing Company; D. & L. Slade Company; Edw. E. Tower Company.
$198—A. C. Lawrence Leather Company & England Walton employees.
$197—Malden Municipal employees.
$196—Hutchinson Winch Company and employees.
$189—Hoague-Sprague Corporation; The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York and employees.
$188—Howes Brothers Company & Tanners Cut Sole Company employees.
$186—Gentles Baking Company, Inc., and employees.
$185—H. C. H. Pant Company.
$175—Hutchins & Wheeler employees.
$174—J. O. Whitten Company employees.
$164—Atlantic Commission Company, Inc. employees.
$162—Submarine Signal Company employees, first report.
$161—Hill, Barlow, Goodale & Wiswall employees.
$154—Community Service of Boston, Inc. employees.
$152—Tyler, Eames & Reynolds employees.
$150—Lucius Beebe & Sons, Inc.; James W. Brine Company, Inc. and employees; A. K. Cohen-Max Bernkopf, additional (Total to date $1,875); Dudley Leather Company; Episcopal Theological School staff, students and employees; A. F. Gallun & Sons Inc., additional (total to date $250); Korn Leather Company; Lincoln Stores Inc.; Mintz Levin & Cohn; Mutual Paper Company; National Chair Company; Sharaf's, Inc. and employees; Universal Coat Company Inc.
$149—New England Home for Little Wanderers employees, additional. (Total to date $790.)
$148—Travelers Insurance Company employees, additional. (Total to date $1,013.)
$145—Hotel Lincolnshire employees.
$140—Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson employees.
$138—Rackemann, Sawyer & Brewster employees.
$130—Hewes & Potter employees; Wells Memorial Institute employees.
$128—Peabody Brown Rowley & Storey employees.
$127—Boston Young Men's Christian Union employees.
$126—Associated Hospital Service Corporation of Massachusetts employees; Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice & Boyd employees; McElwain, Sheehan Company and employees.
$125—Paramount Coat Company; A. Phillips & Son.
$115—Samuel Cohen & Sons.
$110—Brickley, Sears & Cole employees; Ideal Tooth Inc. and employees.
$108—American Red Cross, Boston Metropolitan Chapter employees.
$106—Publication Press, Inc., employees.
$104—Chamberlin, Stone & Bosson employees.
$100—Atlantic Commission Company, Inc.; Atlantic Gelatine Company, Inc.; Bartenders & Hotel employees Local No. 34; George William Bentley Company, Inc.; Better Homes Club Plan, Inc.; Blue Seal Extract Company; N. Bresner & Company; Conmar Sales Corporation; Cunniman Baking Company.; A. J. & J. A. Daly; Day-Gormley Leather Company; Francis C. Donovan, Inc.; Fred L. Emerson Foundation Inc.; Empire Furniture Manufacturing Company; Essem Packing Company, Inc.; Fisher Bros.; Friars Club of Boston; N. H. Gordon Corporation; Griess Pfleger Tanning Company; H. & L. Transportation Company; Hannigan & Hannigan; H. Harris & Company; Harvard Clothing Company; Haymarket Clothing Company; Horn & Short Shoe Company; Jones & Gasarian, Inc., employees; S. H. Knopf Manufacturing Company; Kreider Greveling Shoe Company; William Leavens & Company, Inc.; The G. Levor Company, Inc.; London Clothing Company; Lown Shoe Company; John E. Lucey Shoe Company; N. C. Lyon & Company; Lyons Sportswear, Inc.; Malden Supply Company; Massachusetts Importing Company; Middletown Rubber Company; Mohican Market; Morton's Women's Apparel Shop; Murray Shoe Company; Myrna Shoe, Inc.; Narragansett Race Track; New England Overall Company; New England Shoe & Leather Association; New York Mattress Company, additional (Total to date $600); Northeastern Products, Inc.; The Ohio Leather Corporation; The Rivers School Pupils and Faculty; William Rodman & Sons; Royal Furniture Company; Sidney-Hill-Vanik, Inc.; Stephenson & Osborne, Inc.; Steuben's Restaurant, Inc.; Stone-Cline Curtain Company, Inc.; S. Strock & Company, additional (Total to date $400); Surpass Leather Corporation; Underwriters' Reports, Inc., employees; United Waste Company; George Weston, Ltd.; Williams Cut Sole Co.

How to Cut the Budget

The Boston City Council is considering Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget. The allowances cover 47 City Departments and the functions of Suffolk County. They aggregate $43,620,000—a little under last year's total. Despite Mayor Tobin's declaration they are an "irreducible minimum," informed civic agencies say they could be cut, and urge such action to lessen the need of continued borrowing for current expenses. This is one of a series of stories outlining the measures these agencies recommend to cut the budget, and thus to pave the way for tax rate reduction.

Suspend Pay Increases

On Dec. 19 Mayor Tobin announced the restoration of the "step-rate increase" system for salaries of city employees who get $2,100 or more a year. In other words, the regular schedule of annual pay increases for the city employees, suspended for two years, was to be resumed.

Certain county and city employees outside his jurisdiction—mainly school employees — had been receiving their increases without interruption, Mayor Tobin urged, and it would be unfair to continue to withhold them from departmental employees.

Some observers felt the situation should have been equalized by suspending the pay raise schedules for the county and other city employees, thus continuing and increasing the savings.

"Complete elimination of step-rates in all agencies, as planned for the current year, would have saved $300,000," declared the Boston Municipal Reserach Bureau in speaking of the 1939 situation. Savings might be larger this year. The Bureau's recommendation, still applicable, is as follows:

"What is necessary is the decision by all local officials to suspend increases and realize the $300,000 saving. The City Council could take the initiative by striking out step-rate increases in city and county departments; the Mayor should insist that the School Committee do likewise."

Bridges to Stump West

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) Senator from New Hampshire has announced he would start another speaking tour through the West this week. Senator Bridges, often mentioned as a possible presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, will speak at Muncie, Ind., Feb. 9; at Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 12, and at Albuquerque, N. M., and Denver later.

Shoe Industry Production At Peak in 1939

Massachusetts shoe factories not only set the pace for the entire nation in 1939 but, according to the New England Shoe and Leather Association, they clicked and clacked their way into the highest production peaks attained since two shoemakers from England launched this Bay State industry some 210 years ago.

Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary of the Association, announced today tht Massachusetts produced a total of 80,124,164 pairs of shoes to lead all states, employing an average of 38,914 workers with an estimated weekly pay roll of $601,-300 or an increase of 4 per cent over 1938. In the leather business, the State employed 9,900 workers or nearly 15 per cent more than the previous year, with some 18 per cent more money going into the pockets of wage earners.

New England Rosy-Hued

New England, as a whole, Mr. Field said, turned out more than 146,000,000 pairs of shoes, a gain of 4 per cent over 1938. The rosy hue of New England business was merely a reflection of a colorful year throughout the nation's shoe industry, according to the Association head, who stated that the national shoe production figure of nearly 420,000,000 pairs surpassed the previous 1936 peak of 415,-000,000.

Moreover, the Association's study always sets a minimum estimate on shoe activity, experience proving that when the indices of the United States Department of Labor Statistics are released, production is always shown to be greater than preliminary estimates. There is no doubt, so far as Mr. Field is concerned, that the ultimate production figure will approximate 425,-000,000 pairs of shoes.

Weekly Pay Roll Rises

The estimates are made from the reports of manufacturers producing 98 per cent of the United States shoe output. New England produces 35 per cent of all shoes, 50 per cent of women's shoes and 40 per cent of all men's footwear. What the increased business means to recovery in New England is indicated in Mr. Field's estimates that there are normally employed in the shoe and leather business here, some 75,000 shoe workers, 15,000 tannery workers and 10,000 additional employees in allied trades.

The estimated weekly pay roll for the nation's shoe business during 1939 amounted to $3,367,000, or 3 per cent more than the previous year. Mr. Field stated that the shoe industry is concentrated in about 11 states, with Massachusetts ranking well out in front and accounting for some 25 per cent of all the leather products made in the country.

Auto Insurance On Private Cars Raised in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New automobile liability insurance rates for New Hampshire, involving increases for private passenger cars and reductions for commercial vehicles, have been announced by State Insurance Commissioner Arthur J. Rouillard.

"These new rates," declared the Commissioner, "are based on the combined experience of all insurance companies authorized to write automobile insurance in New Hampshire, and will produce an overall reduction from the rates previously in force of about three quarters to one per cent on an annual premium volume of about $2,131,000."

For the sake of classification, private passenger cars are classified as light, medium, and heavy and this, along with the classification of the community in which the vehicle is garaged, determines the rate. Truck rates are not only based on weight and community, but also use to which the truck is put.

According to the new rate schedule, Concord is the only area in which motor vehicle owners as a whole will receive a premium reduction. This will amount to $4 to $6. In the case of private passenger cars, and up to $25 in the case of heavy trucks in classes two and three.

The rates for passenger cars for the standard policy range from $26 for light cars in the Lebanon-Newport district and the small towns of the state taken as a special class, to $63 for heavy cars in Manchester and Nashua. The old range was from $25 to $63.

While the Concord area has the only reductions, Nashua has the greatest increases in the case of passenger cars, ranging to $3 for medium-weight cars.

Day of Prayer Service For Women on Feb. 9

The World Day of Prayer service for women of Greater Boston, sponsored by nine religious denominations, will be held next Friday, Feb. 9, at 10:15 a. m., in the crypt of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. The service has been arranged by the Boston Federation of Women's Church Societies, of which Mrs. William B. Oliver, Congregationalist, is President, and an interdenominational World Day of Prayer committee, headed by Mrs. William Hartshorn of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. Leslie E. Swain of Providence, R. I., home base Vice-President of the Women's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, will lead in the program prepared by Muriel Lester of Kingsley Hall, London, Eng., and her sister, Doris Leslie.

Zighera Chamber Orchestra—'The Shrew' Returns to New York

Cleora Wood Is Soloist; Conductor Also Plays Harp

Bernard Zighera and his chamber orchestra gave one of the most charming programs of the season last night in Jordan Hall. Cleora Wood was again soloist, and for extra measure, Mr. Zighera stepped from the conductor's stand and took his position at the harp as soloist with an intimate few of the orchestra in Ravel's difficult Introduction and Allegro for harp with strings, flute, and clarinet. Other numbers were Bach's Suite in C major; Mozart's Symphony No. 31 in D major (The Parisian); "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen," for voice and orchestra, by Gustav Mahler, and Emmanuel Chabrier's "A la musique" for women's voices with solo soprano and orchestra, announced as a first performance in Boston.

It is always a special pleasure to hear Bach smoothly and expertly performed by a small group. The various instruments may thus intimately reveal not only the bewildering technique of the master, but also his feeling for balance, rhythm, and poetry, as well as a musical chuckle or so. All these things are inherent in the suite played last night, and Mr. Zighera lost few opportunities to reveal its many virtues. Not too frequently does the listener enjoy an opportunity to hear so expert a performance. The Suite in C major offers measures of intricate writing, epecially for the woodwinds. Last night they came through with honor and merited the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

When Miss Wood first sang the Mahler song with this group, we felt that she had penetrated to the core of both text and music. Last night she confirmed earlier impressions of her artistic approach to them. There was dramatic feeling for the text of Nos. 3 and 4 which made their performance outstanding. The audience gave Miss Wood, Mr. Zighera, and the orchestra an ovation.

The little symphony by Mozart was almost a novelty, as played last night. It is refreshing to hear the music of this master given without the augmentation of choirs which so often attends the performance of his symphonies. It is intimate music, this Parisian Symphony, and as such it was offered last night, although to one listener it seemed to receive a slightly inflexible reading.

First harpist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Zighera has long been known to Bostonians. His solo performances in concerts outside the symphony series have always been occasions of enjoyment. Last night, in addition to giving a virtuoso performance of the Ravel opus, he also briefly indicated tempi and entrances for those who so ably accompanied him.

The real novelty of the well-arranged program came with the Chabrier item. The work is in the Chabrier manner — melodious, freely flowing, with nicely curved lines and neat orchestration. The solo part is difficult, requiring a voice of considerable range. All its demands were well met last night by Georgia Thomas, whose voice, except when forced on the top notes, was resonant and of good quality. There was much applause at the close of the number, which completed one of the most enjoyable concerts Mr. Zighera has offered us. G. M. S.

Lawrence Tibbett

Wide World Studio

Stars of Coming Opera Season
Kirsten Flagstad and Kerstin Thorborg

The Lunts and Shakespeare

By John D. Beaufort

New York

For Finland, if not for Shakespearean purists, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne rolled their caravan up to the stage door of the Alvin Theater last night to begin a week of performances in "The Taming of the Shrew." Out ambled a large company of strolling minstrels, mimes, rhummers, three acrobats, four midgets, a stuffed cow, a brace or two of stuffed geese, some horses, and a barrel of paraphernalia to astonish even the prankish bard of this spirited piece.

With Herbert Hoover in one box to make a speech of thanks, and Christopher Sly in another to heckle the tardy, the Lunt-Fontanne or "Hellzapoppin" folio went off with a bang to the evident delight of all who were there in tribute to Finland.

It is a boisterous romp. One might well believe Mr. Lunt's assertion, in a curtain speech, that after 33,000 miles of travel, the company is weary but willing. More willing than weary, judging by the wholehearted manner with which each player threw himself into the violent exercises of these comic horrors.

* * *

Harry Wagstaff Gribble has given full heed to Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne in contriving the broad buffoonery which marks the play's progress—from the preamble involving drunken Christopher Sly to the final flight tableau of Katharine and Petruchio in love's chariot. It is a braw sight.

As Sly, Richard Whorf embellishes the customary Shakespearean text and the conceits of an earlier play with grunts, groans, and other laryngeal explosions. He does everything but fall out of his box and, if the responding laughter gets any more vociferous, I shouldn't be surprised to hear that he has done that, one night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lunt—a fig for all this professional formality!—give just the sort of performance that all their numerous admirers want them to give. The teamwork of "the Lunts" has become a sentimental trademark in theaterdom—they have acted together almost constantly since their marriage in 1922—and it is no wonder that almost everyone, from romantic Westchester matrons to Broadway denizens, gets a sort of double-barrelled impact from their familiar tricks. It is a familiarity that does not, somehow, breed contempt, and here, of all plays, is one which they may exploit to the full.

* * *

Here is Mr. Lunt to inject the occasional and expected hint of guttural into a laugh or a line. Here is Miss Fontanne to make a passage of dialogue her own by a hard, scraping, yet vibrant manner of delivery. Here is a series of exits and entrances and exits which probably only the Lunts could devise and certainly only they could play. And yet this does not even hint at the quality of their joint performance, which, like a passage of program music, does not seem subtle until one attempts to reduce it to print. As Harry and Irene, Elizabeth and Essex, Jupiter and Alcemena, or as Katharine and Petruchio, at least half the fun comes in watching them enact Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lunt.

It is not strange under the circumstances that the coterie of players who, in some cases, have been in several Lunt-Fontanne successes should behave as a sort of acting family whose little idiosyncrasies have become familiar. For instance, Sydney Greenstreet, an accomplished veteran, can invariably win a laugh by merely drawing in his breath with the sound of a pneumatic dredger. Francis Compton (Gremio) has also become a known and welcome member of the troupe. The work of the entire company is satisfactory, but Philip Bourneuf, Alan Hewitt, Norman Stuart, S. Thomas Gomez, Charles Bowden, William La. Massena, and both Harry Bergar and Don Morrell (the prankish horses) seem to merit individual mention.

'The Taming of the Shrew'

Shakespearean play, with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Production directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble after the scheme of Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne. Production and costumes by Claggett Wilson. Setting by Caroline Hancock. Presented for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund by the Theater Guild, Inc., in association with John C. Wilson, for one week only, beginning at the Alvin Theater, Feb. 5. The cast includes:

Christopher Sly	Richard Whorf
A lord	Philip Bourneuf
First huntsman	Gilmore Bush
Second huntsman	Cameron Mitchell
Third huntsman	Brooks West
Bartholomew, a page	Donald Buka
Actors in the Play	
Lucentio	Alan Hewitt
Tranio	Norman Steuart
Two townswomen	Sharon Curren
	Grace Coppin
Pantaloon	Charles Bowden
Baptista	Sydney Greenstreet
Gremio	Francis Compton
Hortensio	Byron McGrath
Bianca	Fay Baker
Katharine	Lynn Fontanne
Biondello	Alex Courtney
Petruchio	Alfred Lunt
Grumio	S. Thomas Gomez
Widow	Edith King
Maid	Grace McGrath
Curtis	Edith King

On Boston Stages

'The Little Foxes'

Lillian Hellman's play, "The Little Foxes," coming to the Colonial on Feb. 26, will be the fifth play of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society subscription series. Tallulah Bankhead heads the cast, which includes Patricia Collinge, Frank Conroy, Lee Baker, Carl Benton Reid, Dan Duryea, John Harriott, Charles Dingle, Abbie Mitchell, and Eugenia Rawle.

* * *

'Folies' Tour

Monday, Feb. 26, likewise appears to be the date for the arrival of "Folies Bergere" at the Boston Opera House. According to the New York Times, Phil Baker and Jane Pickens, who have previously been mentioned as possibilities for the touring company, will not be in the cast, and it is not certain whether Imogene Coca will be. The road tour, the Times says, will start in New Haven on Feb. 21.

* * *

Saroyan Matinee

"My Heart's in the Highlands," William Saroyan's first play, will have one more matinee performance at the Peabody Playhouse, on Saturday, Feb. 10, acording to an announcement by the New England Repertory Company. The cast will remain the same.

Films in Prospect

Ernst Lubitsch's film, "The Shop Around the Corner," will be continued through next Wednesday at the State. "Gone With the Wind" likewise will be continued at the Orpheum through the same day. On Thursday, Feb. 15, a new double bill including "Raffles" (David Niven and Olivia de Havilland) and "Slightly Honorable" (Pat O'Brien, Edward Arnold, Broderick Crawford) will open at both the State and Orpheum.

* * *

The present schedule of films in prospect for the Keith Memorial lists the following bills:

Feb. 15—"Little Old New York" (Alice Faye, Fred McMurray and Richard Greene); and "Saint's Double Trouble" (George Sanders).

Feb. 22—"Swiss Family Robinson" (Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, Freddie Bartholomew, Terry Kilburn); and "Reno" (Richard Dix).

Feb. 29—"My Little Chickadee" (W. C. Fields and Mae West).

The date for the arrival of "Pinocchio," Walt Disney's new full length feature, which opens Wednesday in New York, is still to be set.

'Thanks for My Wife'

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

"Thanks for My Wife," which is being set forth for Chicago theatergoers, is one of the few stage productions which have emanated from the West instead of from the East. Joseph Carole and Alan Dinehart, who collaborated on the comedy, are offering a revised version of a play that earlier in the year had its genesis on the Pacific Coast.

The piece is concerned with the friendship of a newspaper columnist and playwright, its interruption by the marriage of the latter to a shallow and designing actress, and the determination of the columnist to bring the lady to a sense of her duty by threatening to reveal in his paper some regrettable incidents of her past.

There can be no doubt that better comedies than "Thanks for My Wife" have been written and produced. The first act is more replete with talk than with action, and the second, while it contains situations that are often funny, also puts undue emphasis upon matrimonial problems that are scarcely suited to the public stage. If it were again to be rewritten, Messrs. Carole and Dinehart's play might find its way to a place among the more intriguing comedies of the day; yet it is only just to record that on its opening night "Thanks for My Wife" was regarded with favor by the listeners, who laughed often and long.

Practically the entire cast deserted Hollywood to enlist under Mr. Dinehart's banner. It would seem that that actor-playwright, in providing himself with the principal role—that of Jim Stackhouse, the journalist—did not err in the matter of self-generosity by making it a sympathetic one. It is difficult to recall another part that is so filled with indignation and recriminatory malediction.

The most notable labors in the play were performed by Glenda Farrell, as the heartless actress who begins her marriage to the playwright with indifference and ends by falling in love with him. This part, like Mr. Dinehart's, is not one to evoke sympathetic admiration, yet Miss Farrell presented a characterization that was more than ordinarily clever. So talented an actress deserved a better play.

Lyle Talbot, as the neglected husband, made a mild and long-suffering business of his role, one that could well be improved by a stiffening of the moral fiber.

Water Colors by Miss Sturgis

By Dorothy Adlow

While the Goodman-Walker gallery has not made a point of providing formal exhibitions of pictures, it has the works of several outstanding contemporary artists on permanent display. There the curious spectator may become familiar with the work of certain outstanding artists.

A number of new water colors by Katherine Sturgis bring up-to-date the workmanship of one of the most distinguished aquarellists in New England. Miss Sturgis' pictures are painted with a very limited palette—what seems offhand a monochrome—but she adds a tint of color occasionally. There is a marked similarity between the method of her choice and that of the Japanese painters of landscape. There is no doubt that she has studied them and concluded that their concise method of painting a landscape is the most expressive and sensitive.

She has lived for years in Southern Vermont and she is very familiar with the hills and towns which she depicts. Miss Sturgis manages in a few sensitively articulated washes to place the solid forms in proper relation to the sky, to the surrounding space, to one another. To work in such concentrated, abbreviated manner requires responsibility. There must be no casual performance, no slurring, no sheer striving for effect.

Many a water colorist would benefit by studying Miss Sturgis' pictures and observing how accountable is each stroke, how vigorously it translates into the symbol of line or articulated surface the counterpart of the beautiful terrain. There is buoyancy in her style, thought in the atmosphere, an implied subtle movement.

Sometimes she moves a step further in the direction of abstraction, withdrawing almost entirely from the world of visible fact, translating a vista into a few cogent lines of direction. But even such abstraction is based on observation of nature, and not evolved by some calculated process of design. Through it all Miss Sturgis remains a realist; she is prompted and motivated by what she sees in nature.

* * *

"The Maximilians"

When Prince Maximilian of Wied traveled inland in North America in 1832-34 he took with him an artist, named Karl Bodmer, who made illustrations for 'Travels in the Interior of North America." The illustrations were reproduced by an eminent print maker, Rudolph Ackermann, in a medium which combines etching, aquatint, and other processes. A set of the illustrations is now on view at Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street.

Bodmer painted scenes of the West and portraits of Indians. With an eye to the beauty and the characteristic features of the American landscape, he made many portrayals of western forts and trading posts, great rivers, and growing cities. He revealed the picturesque beauty, indicated the outstanding traits of topography. Western America was portrayed with its rivers and forests, its herds of bison and elks, its varied Indian inhabitants. There are panoramic views, and there are close-ups of the Indians, showing their costumes, dances, weapons, and daily occupations. This was accomplished before Audubon had made his great tour of 1843.

The prints are important items of Americana and they will interest anyone who wishes to know something about this land in pioneering days. The illustrations of this set on exhibition are tinted in blue, sepia, and terra cotta.

Marjorie Lawrence

Boyer and Aherne on Radio

Behind the Microphone

Charles Boyer will be heard as "Cyrano" and Brian Aherne will characterize Jean Lafitte, in midweek radio programs. There will also be a "Star Theater" presentation of Willard Mack's "Kick In," with Margo and Chester Morris. "Musical Americana" will introduce a Curtis Institute student playing the Clarinet Concerto by Mozart. President Roosevelt will speak on the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Boy Scouts in the United States.

Tonight

The adventurous and romantic atmosphere of old Louisiana in the days of pirates on the Gulf Coast, will be recreated in the "Cavalcade of America" program tonight, when Brian Aherne plays the role of the almost legendary Jean Lafitte. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

The "Information Please" guest this week will be Nunnally Johnson, former New York reporter, now a screen author, who was associate producer of the film version of "The Grapes of Wrath." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

The sounds, but not the toothsome odors, of candy-making will be picked up for the "Americans at Work" program, when Columbia microphones are placed in the hard candy room of the Manhattan branch of the Frank G. Shattuck Company. CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Lucien Price, New England newspaperman and author of "The Pillar of Fire" and "We Northmen," will be the guest of Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, in the "Meet Mr. Weeks" program. This program, which usually originates in Radio City studios in New York City, will come this week from the Boston studios of WBZ. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

"We, the People," tonight has as guests former President Hoover and Raymond Scott, composer of "18th Century Drawing Room," "Bumpy Weather Over Newark," and "In a Subway Far From Ireland." Mark Warnow and his orchestra will play Mr. Scott's "Boy Scout in Switzerland." CBS-WEEI, 9.

The subject of discussion in "New England Talks It Over" will be "Is the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Policy Beneficial?" Speakers will include Hermann F. Arendtz, staff economist of the United Business Service; Howard Russell, for two decades an officer of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Credit Association, and Prof. Eugene Staley of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy." WBZ, 10.

Clement A. Norton, travel writer, who has been to Europe 15 times since the World War, will inaugurate a new series of programs entitled "Travels Abroad," starting tonight. WAAB, 7:30.

Wednesday

Margo and Chester Morris will appear in the "Star Theater" radio version of Willard Mack's "Kick In." This story of an ex-convict who tries to go straight, was first presented in New York in 1914, with John Barrymore as the star. CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," Edmond Rostand's famous play will be presented in two parts on the "Hollywood Playhouse" program, with Charles Boyer playing the title role. The first part will be offered this week and the second next Wednesday. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

A series of 13 weekly programs known as "The Next Step Forward," will be introduced by Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Twentieth Century Fund. Albert N. Williams of the NBC Production Division, has written sketches for the series, in co-operation with the Fund's special survey committee. Each deals with some pressing economic problem. The first will be, "Where does the food money go?" NBC-Red-WNAC. 11:15.

The trial and conviction of Susan B. Anthony at Canandaigua, N. Y., 70 years ago "for daring to vote," will be the subject of the "Echoes of History" program, which will include her famous "Statement in Defense." This series is sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:15.

Oliver Stanley, newly-appointed Minister of War for Great Britain, is expected to be heard in a talk on "The Progress of the War." MBS-WAAB, 10 a. m.

Mary Frances Doner, author of "The Great Lakes as a Setting for Romance," will be the guest speaker for the New England Woman's Press Association broadcast. WEEI, 4.

Thursday

"Musical Americana" this week will introduce James B. King, clarinetist, and student of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. He will be heard with the "100 Men of Melody" conducted by Raymond Paige, in the Mozart Clarinet Concerto. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

President Roosevelt, speaking in Washington and Chief Scout Executive Dr. James E.West, speaking in Miami, Fla., will be heard in a special program marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Boy Scout organization in the United States. The statement from the Scout creed, "A Boy Scout is reverent"—which was important in the original plans drawn up for the world Scout organization by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in consultation with Cardinal Bourne in England in 1901, is to be stressed in this program. CBS-NBC-Blue-WBZ-WEEI, 10:30. A local Boy Scout program, originating in the Grand Ball Room of the Bradford Hotel, will be heard in the "Massachusetts on the March" period. WBZ, 7:30.

Vandamm Studio

Margo

To be heard in Star Theater Presentation of Willard Mack's "Kick In" Wednesday evening, CBS-WEEI, 9

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Feb. 7

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. "Harnessing Energy."

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "An Athletic Policy for a College," William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics.

8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin-American listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Tarogato" recital. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRP, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"It's That Man Again," Variety, with Tommy Handley. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.86 meg., 25.3 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Rawley's Wild Azaleas
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; music	Sportsmen's Show	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Frank Simone's Orch
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	"Melodic Moods"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Melodic Moods"
8:00 "Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"Music and Manners"	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; War news.	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	"Music and Manners"	Goldcoast Riders
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	War Correspondent	Variety Hour
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or.	Majestics; orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	Toronto Symphony Or.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Lennie Hayton's Orch	Frank Simone's Orch
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch	"Day's End": music
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Listen to the Band	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	McNeil, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	tra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	Oliver Stanley, talk	Wild Azaleas
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson, sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	"Mellow Music"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch.	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers Forum	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Girl Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Dramatic sketch	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Organesque"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	The KFEL-ers	Mixed Chorus
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	Presenting Ramona
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hawaiian Villagers	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 "Join the Ladies"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	John Agnew, organist	Organ Concert
4:00 N. E. Press Women	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	"Youth Asks Ques-	"Lorenza Jones": drama	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	tions"; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Frank Simone's Orch
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Four Toppers
7:45 comedy; music	Rep. Celler, "Taxes"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer in "Cyrano de	Gene Krupa's Orch	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	Bergerac": Part I	Gene Krupa's Orch	"Memory Lane"
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45 drama; war news.	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	The Gauchos
9:00 Theater; comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lennie Hayton's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 music; Chester	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30 Morris and Margo	Univ. of Wisconsin	len Art Players; inter-	Listeners' Theater	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 in "Kick In"	Founders Day Program	view; orchestra	Listeners' Theater	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Roy Shield's Encore	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Senator Lee, Okla.	Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News; Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Frank Simone's Orch
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Jack McLean's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch	Jack McLean's Orch	News Service

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Northwestern Changing Coaching Lineup—Dan Ferris Names Track and Field Team

Ingwerson to Spend Full Time With Football Team

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Probably Northwestern University is making headlines these days more than any other school in the Middle West, but in this case it is not to their liking because they are in a spot where it is difficult to explain their action. A radio commentator about a week ago told the world that "Bill" DeCorrevont, prize footballer, had declared that Northwestern must get a new coach or he would leave for a new location. "Tug" Wilson, the able Athletic Director, checked with "Bill" and of course was told no such statement had been made by their "star" and there it would have ended. It wasn't quite as easy as that however, because changes in the coaching line-up had been planned and were just ready to be announced. Thus any change would make it look like DeCorrevont was the cause and the school was trying to comply with the sophomore's dictates.

Any one who has been close to the boy in action and seen how he works with the other boys as this writer has when officiating football, they would know that "Bill" is really a team player and would not put Coach Waldorf in a bad light for one minute.

A better financial position in the last two years has made it possible for Northwestern to enlarge their coaching staff for the coming year and advance knowledge of this was the foundation from which the radio story was built. It has now been announced that line coach "Burt" Ingwerson will spend his full time with the football team and give up coaching baseball this spring. Stan Klores, assistant baseball coach, will take complete charge of the team this spring with title of coach. That is the first step in the changed coaching situation at the school. There are to be others.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last Saturday the basketball teams began to skid over the floors of the Midwest with more frequency. Five of the Big Ten played and came up with four winners. They all met teams out of their league so there is no change in the standing, with Purdue, Michigan and Indiana in the first three places. By Saturday they will all be playing each other and then there are apt to be changes in standing. Indiana has a new boy at center, Zimmer, who is six feet, five inches tall. They tried him out in the game with DePaul, Saturday night, and he looked quite good but had to leave because of too many fouls. A little experience will make him a smoother player and eliminate the tendency to foul.

Kentucky went up to Milwaukee and defeated a very good Marquette team by beautiful long shots from the middle of the floor, 51 to 45. In the Big Six, Missouri just nosed out Nebraska, 41 to 40, to stay at the head of the procession.

Among the small colleges, Chicago Teachers College is doing a fine job at basketball by winning all but a couple of games in their second year of competition with the colleges that are rated as good athletic schools.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the last semester just starting for a number of boys who have been drafted for professional football and the draft completed, each boy will soon be sent a contract for his first year. And that leads one to wonder how many of these young fellows will be there when the whistle is given the last toot at the end of the season. Yes, and who will turn up as surprises, springing into stars without so much as making the All-Star game in Chicago next August. Last year "Dutch" Clark, Cleveland's young coach, lead the league in the business of uncovering "Sleepers" when he came up with four players who were not even named in the draft. They were Johnny Wilson, an end, Paul McDonough, also an end, and two halfbacks, Bill McRaven and Marty Slovak. Brooklyn and Detroit each had three "Sleepers" while each team in the league had at least one. The Bears of Chicago developed Johnny Siegel of Columbia as a very fine end. Every year these unsung boys become more in number which indicates how well the pro coaches are scouting the football teams of the land.

♪ ♪ ♪

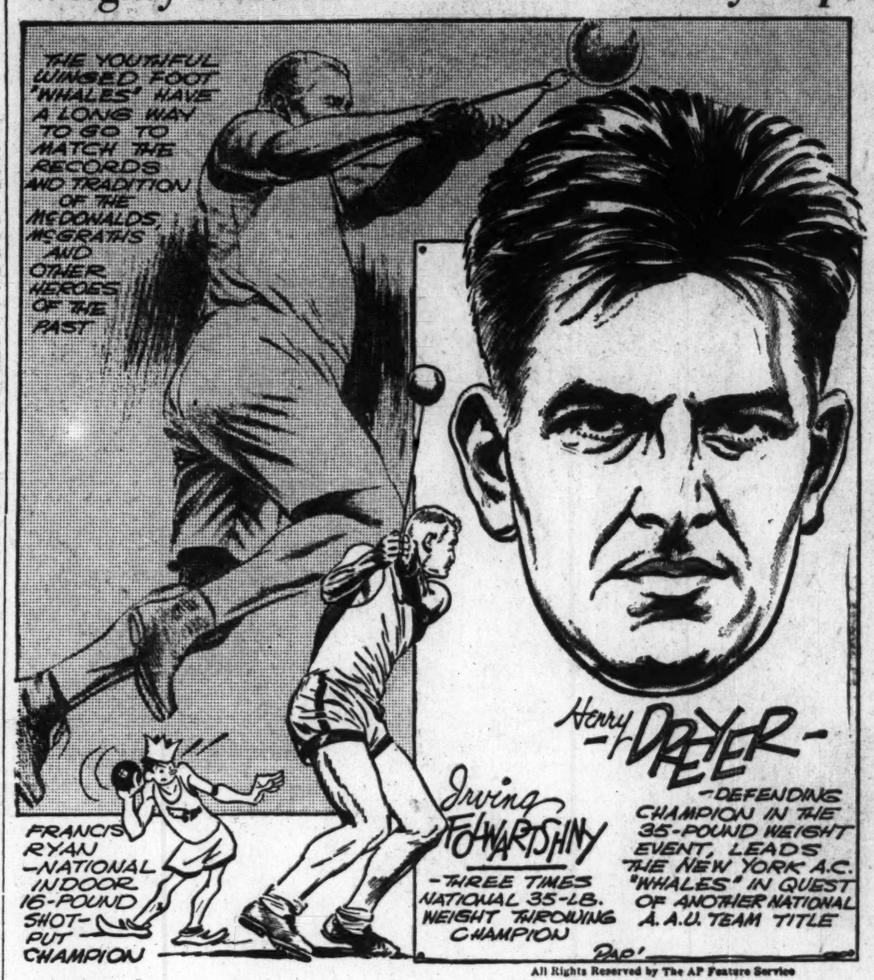
Polo had a real upset when the Evanston Polo Club defeated the 124th Field Artillery team by a score of 13 to 6. Bobby Nichoalds played birlliantly to score nine goals for the Evanston club. It was the first defeat of the year for the league-leading 124th team. The 122nd Field Artillery team was able to fight off a last-period rally to defeat the Woodlawn Polo Club representing Hinsdale. Each team has now won two games and lost two.

Ed Felt

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	5	7	108	49	49
Boston	21	8	4	110	67	46
Toronto	17	13	4	91	74	38
Chicago	13	16	4	68	94	30
Detroit	10	16	6	54	77	26
Americans	11	22	2	74	104	24
Canadiens	8	21	3	63	103	19

Weighty Matters —By Pap'


THE YOUTHFUL WINGED FOOT "WHALES" HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO TO MATCH THE RECORDS AND TRADITION OF THE McDONALDS, McGRATHS AND OTHER HEROES OF THE PAST
Henry DREYER
-DEFENDING CHAMPION IN THE 35-POUND WEIGHT EVENT, LEADS THE NEW YORK A.C. "WHALES" IN QUEST OF ANOTHER NATIONAL A.A.U. TEAM TITLE
Irving FOHWARTSHNY
-THREE TIMES NATIONAL 35-LB. WEIGHT THROWING CHAMPION
FRANCIS RYAN -NATIONAL INDOOR 16-POUND SHOT-PUT CHAMPION
PAP'

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The New York Athletic Club's chances of retaining the team championship at the national A. A. U. indoor track and field championships is greatly enhanced by the set of youthful "whales" who have come along to take over the tradition set by Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath and other great weight men who wore the Winged Foot in the past.

The Winged Footers can count on a solid block of points in the weight events—the 35-pound weight throwing and 16-pound shot-putting—if the performances of their huskies in the Metropolitan indoor championships are a true yardstick. In the "Mets" the N. Y. A. C. took 10½ of a possible 11 points in the 35-pound weight event. They could come close to repeating the performance in the nationals. They added eight more with a first and second in the "Met" 16-pound shot-put.

Henry Dreyer, former Rhode Island State star, will defend his 35-pound weight-tossing title in the nationals and his leading rival will be Irving (Shorty) Folwartshny, a clubmate whom he dethroned last year after the 6-foot-7 Shorty had won the title for three straight years. In the "Mets" Dreyer created a new record with a toss of 55 feet, 9 inches. Other Winged Footers who are likely to add a few points in the 35-pound weight event are Bill McKeever, Mike Pappas, Lou Lepis and Alex Bolash.

In the shot-put, the Wing Footers have the defending champion, Francis Ryan, and Howard Brill, both former inter-collegiate title holders. Ryan has been beating the national championship record in training and on one occasion tossed the iron ball well over 53 feet.

The current crop of "whales" still have a long, long way to go before they match the records of McDonald and McGrath. For a stretch of more than 25 years McDonald dominated the field in shot-putting, hammer-throwing and weight-tossing. McGrath won 21 national championships and competed on four Olympic teams. His Olympic hammer-throw mark stood until the 1936 games in Berlin.

—Pap'

Milt Schmidt Has Lead Of Four Points

MONTREAL, Feb. 6 (AP)—Only two players ever have won the National Hockey League scoring championship two years in succession, and you will find their names somewhere down in the middle of the current list of point-getters.

Chuck Conacher won in 1934 and 1935 for Toronto and Sweeney Schriner, in the next two seasons for the New York Americans. Conacher, now a defenseman with the Amerks, is tied for 15th place on the list which includes games through last Sunday, just 14 points behind the leader, young Milt Schmidt of Boston. Schriner, with 17 points, trails Conacher by five.

Last year's winner, Toe Blake of Montreal, isn't much better off with 25 points, so a new champion is almost sure to be crowned this season. Schmidt, who finally passed Gordon Drillon of Toronto a week or so ago, has a four-point margin over Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers, 36 to 32. Drillon, scoreless last week, is in a 28-point third-place tie with Neil Colville of the Rangers and Woody Dumart of Boston.

Schmidt has made 16 goals and 20 assists, placing second on each of the separate lists. Hextall reached the 20-goal mark by scoring two last week. Drillon also has 16. Phil Watson of the Rangers earned three more assists last week to bring his total to 22. The leading "bad man" is also a Ranger, Dutch Hiller, who has spent 53 minutes in the penalty box to 51 for Toronto's Red Horner.

Leading scorers:

	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Schmidt, Boston	16	20	36
Hextall, Rangers	20	12	32
Drillon, Toronto	16	12	28
Dumart, Boston	14	14	28
N. Colville, Rangers	13	15	28
Armstrong, Americans	13	14	27
Bauer, Boston	10	17	27
L. Patrick, Rangers	11	15	26
Watson, Rangers	4	22	26
Blake, Montreal	13	12	25
MacDonald, Rangers	12	13	25
Hiller, Rangers	12	13	25
Cowley, Boston	8	16	24
Smith, Rangers	8	15	23
Shibicky, Rangers	8	14	22
Conacher, Americans	7	15	22
Anderson, Americans	10	11	21
Dahlstrom, Chicago	8	13	21
Cain, Boston	15	5	20
Davidson, Toronto	6	14	20
Sands, Montreal	6	14	20
Hollett, Boston	7	13	20

Several Distance Runners Repeat As All-Americas

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Almost anybody can run 100 yards, and a lot of people can run it fast, but it takes more than speed to win races at distances of a mile or more.

That rather well-known fact was brought to light again today with the release of the 1939 All-America track and field team, selected by Dan Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. Most of the changes made on the team he chose a year ago were among the short-distance runners and field event performers, while the same familiar names appeared in the distance runs.

Cunningham First

Heading the list of veterans are Glenn Cunningham, who has been on every All-America team since 1933, and Joe McCluskey, who has failed to make only one team since 1930. Cunningham did not win the National 1,500-meter title at Lincoln, Neb., last summer, but Ferris gave him the call at that distance over champion Blaine Rideout. McCluskey, as usual, was named the nation's leading steeplechase runner.

Greg Rice of Notre Dame is a newcomer at 5,000 meters, displacing Don Lash. Lou Gregory of New York, picked for 10,000, 25,000 and 30,000 meters; Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of Westerly, R. I., 15,000 and 20,000 meters; Pat Dengis of Baltimore, marathon, and Lash, cross-country running—all were on last year's team.

Jeffrey Moved

In contrast, only two of those picked for distances up to 10,000 meters were named a year ago, and those two appear in slightly different spots. Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford University and the San Francisco Olympic Club replaced Ben Johnson of Columbia at 100 meters. He was the 200-meter choice last year, but that spot went to Norwood (Barney) Ewell, Penn State College freshman. John Borican of Elberon, N. J., was chosen for the 1,000 meters run as well as repeating in the pentathlon.

Other newcomers this year include Herb Thompson, Jersey City, N. J., 60 meters; Erwin Miller, Southern California A. A., 400 meters; Charlie Beetham, New York, 600 and 800 meters; Les Steers, San Mateo (Calif.) Junior College, high jump; Elmer Hackney, Kansas State; Henry Dreyer, New York; Stanley Johnson, Maine; John McLaughry, Brown; Phil Fox, San Francisco, and Bob Peoples, Southern California, in the various weight events. They are mostly well-known performers who reached the peak last season. Ferris' All-America team:

Sixty meters, Thompson; 100 meters, Jeffrey; 200 meters, Ewell; 400 meters, Miller; 600 and 800 meters, Beetham; 1,000 meters and pentathlon, Borican; 1,500 meters, Cunningham; 5,000 meters, Rice; 10,000, 25,000 and 30,000 meters, Gregory; 15,000 and 20,000 meters, Brown; marathon, Dengis; cross-country, Lash; steeplechase, McCluskey.

Sixty-five-meter hurdles, Allan Tolmich, Detroit; 110-meter and 200-meter hurdles, Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute; 400-meter hurdles, Roy Cochrane, Indiana University; 1,500-meter and 2,000-meter walk, Otto Kotraba, New York; 10-kilometer walk, Al Cicerone, Irvington, N. J.; 15, 30 and 40-kilometer walk, John Rahkonen, New York; 20-kilometer walk, John M. Deni, Pittsburgh; 50-kilometer walk, Ernie Crosbie, Baltimore.

High jump, Steers; broad jump, William Lacefield, Los Angeles; hop, step and jump, Herschel Neil, Maryville, Mo.; pole vault, Cornelius Warmerdam, San Francisco; 16-pound shot put, Hackney; 35-pound weight throw, Dreyer; 56-pound weight throw, Johnson; hammer throw, McLaughry; discus throw, Fox; javelin throw, Peoples; decathlon, Joe Scott, Western Reserve University.

Terry Visions 1940 Giants Better Than Last Season

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Giants are full of problems and "can't honestly be picked for the pennant" in the National League, said Manager Bill Terry today, but if they fit together this season, they will be right in the middle of the scramble.

The Memphis farmer and oil tycoon is not fooling himself this year like he did last spring when he said his Giants looked like the best he ever had handled.

Cardinals Strong

"I don't know where we'll finish," he drawled, "but I figure we'll be better than last year. The Cardinals are going to be tougher than the Reds. After that, it's anybody's race, and I think our pitching and our infield both will be better.

"I expect a lot of Hub (Carl Hubbell). In fact, I think he'll win 18 games, based on the way he finished last fall. He won 11 last year and was second in the league in earned run average.

"Five of my pitchers—Hub, Hal Schumacher, Cliff Melton, Harry Gumbert and Bill Lohrman—can step up there and take their regular turn. I'm going to try to give Melton a change of pace. That's all he needs, a good slow ball. Schumacher ought to win 15 games. We've got good relief. Looking at it that way, I don't think my pitching staff is so bad."

Asked about Paul Dean, the one-time St. Louis star drafted by the Giants from Columbus of the American Association, Terry said it was just a guess.

Dean For Relief

"He pitched against us five innings last summer and had as much stuff as I ever saw. We got reports that he could go like a whirlwind in the Association, too, for five or six innings. So I figured he would make us a good relief man."

Terry also disclosed first baseman Zeke Bonura had been given the right to make a deal for himself.

"The only club that I know of that is interested in him is Philadelphia," the manager said, "and the Phillies offered us one player and a small amount of cash. I didn't think the offer was adequate. Bonura called me on the telephone the other day, and I told him I expected this boy (Babe) Young to play first base. He seemed to think a couple of clubs were interested in him, and that he was worth more than we offered to pay him. So I told him if he could make himself a deal, he wouldn't find us hard to satisfy.

Witek At Second

"He makes some bad plays at first, but I'd still be willing to carry him, if he had the will to win and some team spirit in him. If we can't get more than the waiver price, I'll carry him anyway, just in case Young can't hit left-hand pitching as well as we expect."

Mickey Witek, purchased from Newark in the International League, is being counted on for second base; Billy Jurges will be back at short, and third base is wide open, Terry said.

"If I knew (Lou) Chiozza would be all right, he would have the inside track for third," declared the manager of the player whose leg was broken last summer. "But the way it is, I think Glen Stewart will be my third baseman."

The other jobs apparently are well filled by catcher Harry Danning and outfielders Mel Ott, Frank Demaree and Joe Moore.

Indoor Track Becomes More Alluring to the Spectator

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With each passing meet, the indoor track season becomes more alluring to the spectator. The accomplishments of Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Fenske, the Rideouts, Lash, Borican and Woodruff are now as well known to the sporting public as are those of Eddie Shore, Joe Di Maggio, Bobby Riggs and Sammy Snead. Where years ago a few carnivals on the boards were run off before slim gatherings, several big meets here in the East now annually show before packed houses.

The newspapers, perhaps, are chiefly responsible for this growing interest. But it was such record-shattering stars as Cunningham, Fenske, Lash and Borican—to name a few—who have forced the sport pages to give more space to track and field. Now that the indoor campaign is at its height, long-existing standards are threatened every time the nation's top performers walk to the starting line.

Trained Harder

Although this may sound strange, the condition of unrest in Europe is partly accountable for the brilliant times being recorded along the eastern seaboard. American athletes, like those in other countries, had pointed to the 1940 Olympics in Finland. They trained harder than usual, hoping to win a place on the United States team.

But now the Olympic picture has been dimmed. Instead of pacing themselves through the current indoor campaign, perhaps holding back for the summer Olympic trials ahead, the boys can now let themselves go. There will be no trials, unless, of course, events across the water take a sudden turn. But the runners are not expecting one.

Milers Starring

The most alluring of all indoor events this winter is the mile. Chuck Fenske, the Wisconsin flash, wrote a climax to the season up to this point when he did 4m. 7.4s. in the Wanamaker special at the Millrose Games last Saturday night. There is a suspicion among critics, however, that this remarkable time will be overshadowed before the winter snows have completely disappeared. So well conditioned is the Wisconsin runner, Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke, Blaine Rideout and Lou Zamperini, discussion of a possible four-minute mile has been revived.

Fenske heads the parade at the moment, although the way the field is moving, nobody can be called the favorite before the running of the event. In doing his Wanamaker mile, Chuck was aided considerably by Rideout's early blistering pace and by Cunninghams' late "kick." Fenske did the first quarter in 60 seconds, the second in 63 and the third in 61, which—in case you are not thoroughly schooled in the pastime—is next to flying.

Dartmouth Mark

Those who sat in Madison Square Garden and watched Fenske win the Wanamaker race were wondering today what he could have done on the special track at Dartmouth. It was at Hanover that Cunningham did his historic 4m. 4.4s. mile, but in a paced race. If Fenske could do 4:7.4 in competition, he might have been pushed to four minutes flat if four fast quarter milers had paced him Saturday night.

However, Fenske will probably answer these speculations in future meets. Perhaps more records will fall when the B. A. A. Games are staged at the Boston Garden next Saturday. Cunningham has turned in exceptional times in three successive indoor miles, but finished second in each instance. Venzke beat him in the Veterans of Foreign Wars special, and Fenske took him in the Prout and Millrose games. Sooner or later, if he maintains that pace, the veteran Kansan is certain to break through his runner-up shell.

Lash Comeback

At Boston's Prout meet, it looked as if diminutive Gregory Rice had arrived on the scene to succeed Don Lash at the head of the two-mile parade. The former Notre Dame star walked away from the Indiana veteran at the finish. But Lash was not taken by surprise in the Millrose fixture, which he won in the meet record time of 9m. 0.9s. So young Rice has discovered at an early date in his career that experience is not easily driven from its throne.

While the indoor campaign continues here in the East, a quiet Finnish gentleman named Taisto Maki will be training under a California sun. Standing on the sidelines with a stop watch will be another Finnish gentleman, Paavo Nurmi by name. Which makes one wonder what will become of American middle distance records if Mr. Nurmi succeeds in getting Mr. Maki back in shape after his forced layoff.

Roy Cullenbine Signs

NEW YORK (AP)—Harvesting of the major crop of free agents created by baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis in his Detroit decision was completed as the Brooklyn Dodgers signed outfielder Roy Cullenbine for a bonus of $25,000.

Qualifiers Led By Miss Jameson

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, won the qualifying medal in the Palm Beach women's golf tournament yesterday with a 75, three over par.

Grace Amory, socialite golfer, medalist in the recent Miami Biltmore event, was runner-up with 78, and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., finished third at 79.

Miss Jean Bauer of Providence scored an 81 to tie with Mrs. Richard Jarrett of Philadelphia. Qualifying with 82's were Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.; Clara Callender of Long Beach, Calif.; Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago, Mrs. Briggs Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., and Mrs. T. E. Nolan of Newcastle, Pa.

Other top flight qualifiers were Mrs. Dewitt Untermeyer, Rumson, N. J., 84; Mrs. Lillian K. Zech, Chicago, 84; Mrs. Dave Bonella, Ottumwa, Iowa, 87; Mrs. William Hockenjos, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 87; Mrs. Marion Hochheimer, New York, 38, and Neoma Copic, Toledo, Ohio, 89.

Vancouver Manager

VANCOUVER, B. C. (CP)—James M. Crandall, 27, who played with Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League last year, has been appointed playing manager of Vancouver in the Western International League, replacing Johnny Kerr, manager for the past three years.

Crandall, a pitcher and catcher, started his baseball career with Pittsburgh and played with Kansas City, Minneapolis and Indianapolis before joining Hollywood in 1938.

Ice Greets Navy At Crew Practice

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 6 (AP)—Coach Charles S. (Buck) Walsh of the Navy crew could have used an Eskimo assistant coach yesterday.

Ice covered the Severn River when the 1940 Navy oarsmen reported for practice.

Even the indoor tank, where the sweepsters usually practice when the weather is inclement, was ice-coated. The tank is a covered shed over the Severn's surface.

Only the rowing machines were available as a last resort. Four varsity lettermen and a veteran coxswain reported for the first workout.

Navy opens its crew season April 20 at Princeton. The Middies meet Cornell on home water May 2, go against Penn and Harvard in the Adams Cup Regatta at Philadelphia May 18, and wind up their seaon at the traditional Poughkeepsie intercollegiates June 18.

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Bruins Seek to Break Ranger Spell Here Tonight—Quinn Places Hope in Youngsters

Capacity House to Attend Hockey Contest at Garden

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Rangers are here again. That seems to be no secret since the Boston Garden is completely sold out and some 16,000 hockey fans are not coming to see an art exhibit; unless we can class the dominance of Rangers over the Bruins an art.

And it is no secret that the vaunted Stanley Cup champions, our own Boston Bruins, have not beaten these same Rangers in five-straight games this season. The very best we Boston hockey fans can mention in regard to Rangers this season is that we tied them 2 to 2 in the first game here way back on Nov. 26 (and Eddie Shore played the major role for us that night too).

Since there is not much to say for the Boston side in the results against Rangers during the current schedule—except that tonight could be the turning point, it might be well to dwell on these visitors a little. According to the records they have the best team in the league today, the best goalie, the second best scorer (Bryan Hextall), and 3-2, 4-0, 6-4, and 4-2 triumphs over Boston.

There must be secrets in these successes. Such success against the Bruins is partially explained in that Rangers were not more than a whisker behind the Bruins in the torrid play-offs last year. They carried our Bruins to seven games plus overtime before relinquishing. Since then they have strengthened and the Bruins have encountered several hardships such as the loss of Shore, injuries and disappointments.

There is a possibility that Rangers will not be at full strength because of the recent mishap to Clint Smith, third-line center. Smith always has been a bother to the Bruins and his absence may prove a handicap for the New Yorkers to maintain their supremacy over the locals.

For the first time this season the Bruins face the Rangers with every man available and ready to go. The defense line-up has not been decided yet with either Des Smith or Red Hamill pairing with Jack Crawford. Hamill usually has played left wing, but with three good wingmen in Herb Cain, Woody Dumart and Roy Conacher on hand there is not much room for a rookie.

The third line of the locals probably will find Eddie Wiseman at right wing, Cain at left and Art Jackson and Flash Hollett alternating at center. Hollett also will spell at defense if needed. Bruins have 16 men on hand and that forces one the present squad to view the game in civilian clothes. It will be the first time that both Jack Crawford and Roy Conacher have been in the Boston line-up against Rangers together this season.

The house is completely sold out of reserve seats . . . Gallery and admissions will go on sale at five o'clock . . . Rangers slumped last Thursday being shutout by Detroit 2 to 0, but staged a strong comeback in New York Sunday night trouncing Canadiens 9 to 0 . . . Bruins are really "keyed" for this game.

Toronto Football

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Buster (Red) Storey, husky defenseman of the Atlantic City Sea Gulls of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, is expecting a contract offer from the New York Giants of the National Professional Football League.

Storey said Tim Mara, owner of the Giants, wrote him from Miami, Fla., asking him if he would be interested in playing with the Giants. "If so," Mara wrote, "I'll mail you a contract," Storey said.

Storey, who played football with the Toronto Argonauts, said he wrote Mara and was awaiting the contract.

Harvard Host to Indians In Basketball Tomorrow

The Harvard varsity basketball team will play its first home Eastern Intercollegiate League game against the league-leading Dartmouth five in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow night.

In other contests at the same place, tomorrow, the undefeated varsity swimming team will meet Boston Y. M. C. A. at 8:15 p. m. and the freshman basketball team will play Worcester Academy at 4 p. m.

The varsity basketball game should be one of the best of the season in Boston. Dartmouth, which defeated Harvard 51-33 at Hanover, Jan. 13, has won three of its four league games and last Saturday defeated Princeton 56-33. The Indians' only defeat was an upset by Columbia, a team which Harvard defeated 40-35.

Among First Seven

Four of the five starting Dartmouth players rank among the first seven in individual scoring in the league. Gustave "Swede" Broberg, the great Dartmouth forward, leads the league with 60 points for four games. Charlie Pearson has scored 40; Bill Parmer has scored 36; and Jim Sullivan has scored 32. The Green is coached by Osborne B. Cowles and averages six feet and two inches in height and 190 pounds in weight.

Broberg, whose home is in Torrington, Conn., is one of the greatest basketball players ever developed in New England. He led the league in individual scoring last year with a record-breaking total of 159 points. On Jan. 17 of this year, he set a new league scoring record for a single game when he totalled 29 points against Penn. Broberg scored 14 points against Harvard in the first game though he played less than 15 minutes.

Starters

Teaming with Broberg at forward will be Charles Pearson of Madison, Minn., who was a sophomore center on the varsity football team last fall. Pearson scored 20 points against Princeton. Jim Sullivan, six-foot three-inch center who was graduated from Exeter, scored 13 points against Princeton. Capt. Bob White and Bill Parmer are a dependable pair of guards.

Harvard's small, fast team upset Tufts 40-38 last Saturday night despite a two weeks' lay-off during the examination period. Coach Wes Fesler will start the same team with Capt. Chuck Lutz and Bill Webber at forwards, Sam White at center, and Sophomores Ed Buckley and Bud Finegan at guards. Buckley scored 16 points against Tufts.

Dartmouth Favored

Dartmouth will be a heavy favorite to win because of its height and scoring ability. Harvard, which has only one man topping six feet in height, will be handicapped in play at the backboards. However, Harvard's small, fast team has been scoring well and may be in a position to upset the Big Green.

The Crimson swimming team will be tuning up for the Columbia meet in the Harvard Pool on Saturday night in its meet with the Boston Y. M. C. A. The Harvard team, coached by Hal Ulen, will be favored to win. Boston "Y" has a crack freestyler in Bill Runge who won both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events in this meet a year ago. Fine races are expected in the 50 where Runge will meet Dave Stearns and Henry Curwen of Harvard, and in the 100 where he will meet Curwen and Lonnie Stowell of Harvard. The Boston team, which has fine swimmers in McHugh and Tirrell, backstrokers, and Heyward, a breaststroker, has been beaten only once this winter.

McGill's hockey team defeated Princeton 5-1 in Montreal last night to move into a tie for second with Queen's, four points behind Toronto. Both McGill and Toronto are undefeated in league play this year, and will meet in a two-game series on Friday and Saturday.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 5

Notre Dame 87 2-3, Michigan State 37 1-3.

Exhibition Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 5

Ohio State 56, Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 33.

New Assistance for Bruins

By a Staff Photographer

Left: Red Hamill, rugged Bruin rookie who might take a place on the defense against the Rangers tonight. Right: Des Smith, former Chicago defenseman who came to the Bruins in the trade for Jack Portland. If Hamill does not play defense Smith will be paired with Johnny Crawford.

Local Girl to Wear Vinson Shoe-Skates at Nationals

There's nothing remarkable about being 10 years old. But when you're only 10 and competing in national figure skating championships, that's news. And that is why this is being written about demure Leslie Glazier. Leslie left for the Cleveland tournament today as the youngest member of the Boston troup, and in all probability she will be the youngest contestant there.

Leslie has been skating since she was five, not that her dark pigtails quivered with championship ambitions at that early age. On the contrary, as her mother, Mrs. L. Gordon Glazier, explained, "I simply put skates on her to keep her occupied while I skated myself. And this is the outcome." She nodded in the direction of her young daughter pirouetting on the ice of the Boston Skating Club rink in a practice session.

Entirely Up to Her

Even now there is no thought of forcing her development as a champion skater. "We have not encouraged championship notions at all," said Mrs. Glazier with a shake of her head. "She's so young." In fact, Leslie has no regular hours of practice. She goes over to the club every day during the winter season, but skates only as long as she feels inclined. It is entirely up to her.

Naturally Leslie is thrilled to be competing for a national title. It's her first experience, and she will enter the novice class. Her big, dark eyes deepen with excitement at the thoughts of it. Of course, she may not step into Sonja Henie's Cinderella slippers over night, but she will skate out on the Cleveland ice in the shoes of the former Maribel Vinson, now Mrs. Guy Owen, and national figure skating champion in the United States for many years.

Needs Extra Socks

It isn't that Leslie is wearing them for good fortune, but a check-up on her own skates preparatory to the Cleveland debut, revealed a bad edge that couldn't be remedied in time for the competitions. New skates were out of the question. It takes weeks to break them in, and there was momentary consternation in the Glazier family until a well-limbered-up pair of Mrs. Owen's were brought to light. The shoes are a little large, it's true, and it takes an extra pair of socks inside to make them fit, but Leslie doesn't seem upset by the change. Anyway, aren't they the skates of a former champion?

Leslie will be accompanied on the Cleveland trip by her mother and her older sister, Dorothy, who is competing for the junior championship title.

Josephine Ripley

Barbara Williams Defeats Miss Rice

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Barbara Williams, third seeded, of New York, was the only favored player to see action yesterday as the 10th annual New York Junior League squash racquets invitation tournament opened.

All the eight seeded players received first-round byes, but Miss Williams won a second-round match from Carolyn Rice of New York, 15—7, 15—4, 15—2.

She was joined in the third round by two unseeded players, Mrs. John Rorer of Chestnut Hill, Pa., who won two matches and Mrs. John Reynolds of West Orange, N. J.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 5

Missouri 44, Kansas State 28.
Iowa 35, Depauw 25.
Manhattan 31, Loyola (Chicago) 30.
Alabama 33, Georgia 21.
Indiana State 49, Valparaiso 36.
De Paul 53, Louisiana State 28.
Butler 50, Wisconsin 46.
Creighton 34, Tulsa 31.
Oklahoma A. & M. 39, St. Louis 23.
Washington (St. Louis) 39, Missouri Mines 28.
Iowa State Tea. 33, Grinnell 22.
Mississippi State 50, Mississippi 46.
Texas Mines 67, New Mexico 37.
Puget Sound 35, College of Idaho 34.
Bethany (Kan.) 33, Friends U. 29.
Drury 33, Central (Mo.) 30 (overtime).
Eastern New Mexico 46, New Mexico M. I. 36.
Kansas Wesleyan 64, Bethel 42.
New Mexico Tea. 63, Panhandle (Okla). Aggies 40.
Arizona 51, Arizona Tea. (Tempe) 40.
Baker (Kan.) 48, McPherson 44.
Sam Houston 46, San Marcos Tea. 42.
La Crosse (Wis.) Tea. 31, St. Mary's (Minn.) 27.
Daniel Baker 42, Southwestern (Tex.) 26.
Kirksville 52, Gem City (Ill.) 25.
Eastern (Ky.) Tea. 46, Berea 38.
Coe 45, Beloit (Wis.) 33.
N. C. State 36, William and Mary 29.
Virginia 44, North Carolina 25.
Gustavus Adolphus 48, St. Olaf 37.
Buena Vista 36, Western Union 31.
Penn (Iowa) 43, St. Ambrose 28.
Wayne U. 49, Mt. St. Mary's (Md.) 42.
Hamline 51, St. John's (Minn.) 33.
Central (Iowa) 34, Parsons (Iowa) 25.
Glenville 55, West Virginia Wesleyan 41.
Toledo 44, John Carroll 37.
Alma 49, Kalamazoo 31.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Detroit at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Boston.

International-American League

New Haven at Cleveland.
Hershey at Springfield.

American Association

Wichita at Omaha.
(No games last night.)

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	0	40	6	10
McGill	3	0	17	4	6
Queen's	3	2	21	17	6
Dartmouth	1	3	13	32	2
Princeton	1	3	12	30	2
Harvard	0	3	4	12	0
Yale	0	3	8	24	0

Result Jan. 5
McGill 5, Princeton 1.

Shore in Middle On Divided Time For Hockey Team

By the Associated Press

If the players seem excited in tonight's International-American Hockey League games, they can't be blamed very much.

They have some very good reasons to win.

One game matches the New Haven Eagles against the Cleveland Barons. The two division standings show what they are after. New Haven recently slipped behind the Providence Reds in the battle for the Eastern lead, and Cleveland is right in the middle of a three-way fight for second in the Western Division.

Higher Plans

Springfield and Hershey also are aiming at higher places, but any special peeves can be laid at the feet of Eddie Shore, the cause of many imbroglios in his long playing career. Eddie, who is dividing his playing time between the New York Americans and the Springfield club, the latter of which he owns, wanted to play against Detroit tonight. He tried to persuade Hershey to postpone tonight's game, but the Bears refused. Neither side is especially happy about the argument.

With and without Shore, Springfield's Indians have won their last four games and now are six points behind New Haven. Since the Eagles have lost their last three games, it looks like a big chance for the Indians to gain.

Heading for Cleveland

By a Staff Photographer

Leslie Glazier, Skating Club of Boston youngster, who will compete in the national skating championships Feb. 9 and 10, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Les Steers, Mel Walker Jump Here

Although the crack invitation races get the biggest play in pre-meet discussion, two field events occupy prominent spots on the B. A. A. Games card at the Boston Garden Saturday night. Most of the nation's top performers in the high jump and pole vault are coming here for the Hub's last big indoor meet of the winter.

Les Steers of the San Francisco Olympic Club, National A. A. U. junior and senior champion of 1939, has sent in his entry for the high jump. In the junior championships at Lincoln, Neb., last July 3, he leaped 6ft. 7⅛in., and the following day captured the senior crown with a jump of 6ft. 8⅛in.

Toured Europe

The California boy was a member of the American track and field team which toured Europe last summer, and not once was he beaten at his specialty. No jumper on the other side of the water could match his famous kick to the bar.

Battling Steers here Saturday will be Mel Walker of Kansas City, the former Ohio State star, and winner of the National A. A. U. indoor championship in 1939. The mid-westerner won the indoor title at New York last February with a jump of 6ft. 8in. Last Saturday night at the Millrose Games he topped the field with a leap of 6ft. 6in., and Steers was tied for second place with Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan College. Byrnes will also compete in the B. A. A. event.

Spitz Record

These three jumpers will be aiming at the Boston record of 6ft. 8½in., established by George Spitz, former New York University ace, in the B. A. A. meet back in 1932. That year the games were held at the Arena and at the time the mark was a new world standard.

The entry of Jim Herbert, talented New York University middle distance runner, has been received in the Hollis 600-yard special. He will meet Charlie Beetham, Bill Fritz, Johnny Quigley and Dick Gill in this race, and the B. A. A. Games committee hopes that the Boston record of 1m. 12.3s. will go Saturday. Herbert holds the present world record of 1m. 11.1s.

Beetham, Fritz and Gill are well known by New England track fans, but Quigley will be making his Hub debut. He is the sensational Manhattan College freshman who won the Princeton quarter mile last June while still in prep school. He also captured the Sugar Bowl 600 at New Orleans, is Metropolitan A. A. A. U. 600-yard titleholder, and won the 440-yard special at the Millrose Games on Saturday.

E. R.

Local Big League Outfits Place an Accent on Youth

As the Bees and Red Sox approach their spring training sessions at sun-baked Bradenton and Sarasota on Florida's West coast, it is encouraging to find the names of so many youngsters on the local club rosters. Even though Boston may not expect a World Series in October of 1940, at least the Hub teams are operating in the right direction by placing an accent on youth.

Of the 39 players listed on the Bees' roster, released last Sunday, a majority are not far beyond the voting age. This is in sharp contrast to recent years. When Bob Quinn came here from Brooklyn to run the reorganized Nationals, fans were talking of a pennant at Fenway Park. Bob knew that to compete with the highly-regarded Red Sox, he must get a winner without delay. So he surrounded himself with a collection of experienced ball players who had rare defensive talents, but little or no future.

Look To Rookies

Next season, however, the Bees will win or lose with a gang of apple-cheeked youngsters. Manager Casey Stengel has several veterans on the front line for balance, but if the club is to become a factor in the National League pennant situation, a few boys with meager professional experience must jump into the shoes of departed warriors.

For example, Stengel's pitching roster includes George Barnicle and Tom Earley from Hartford, Al Veigel and Joe Callahan from Evansville, Jim Hickey from Hot Springs, A. Piechota from Kansas City and Nick Strincevich from Sacramento. The average age of this rookie crop is slightly over the 22 mark. From among this group the manager hopes to find at least two starting hurlers to go along with Dick Errickson, Joe Sullivan, Lou Fette, Bill Posedel and perhaps Bill Swift and Jim Tobin.

Work for Masi

Behind the bat, the Bees will put more weight on the capable young shoulders of Phil Masi, the Chicago butcher boy. He developed so rapidly last season, all other reserve backstops were almost forgotten.

Around the infield, either Buddy Hassett or Les Scarsella will start at first base. If Scarsella, formerly of Cincinnati, satisfies Stengel, Hassett will go to the outfield where his hitting will be utilized. Tony Cuccinello, a veteran of long standing, will be moved to third base. This plan makes room for young Sebastian Sisti at second base, where he will team with Eddie Miller, who looked like the greatest shortstop in the league before he broke his leg last season. If Sisti can make the grade, this infield will be good enough.

West Starter

As this is written, only big Maxie West is certain of a starting berth in the outfield. Hassett will get one, of course, in the event that Scarsella takes over first base. But the battle for other outfield jobs should be one of the features of the spring training campaign.

Contesting Debs Garms, Johnny Cooney and Jimmy Outlaw will be Hubert Bates, a .321 hitter from Memphis; Chet Clemens, who did .313 at Evansville, and is a speed merchant; Ralph Hodgins, the Hartford boy who spent part of 1939 with the varsity; Bob Loane, the six-foot .306 hitter from Springfield, Mass.; Chet Ross, a .306 sticker at Evansville, and Carvel Rowell, the converted infielder who was with the Bees most of last year.

Red Sox Infield

At Fenway Park the Red Sox infield is set, with Jim Tabor, Manager Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr and Jimmy Foxx, reading from left to right. So is the outfield, although Pacific Coast League observers think that young Dominic Di Maggio will break into the starting trio. It is in the battery departments that Cronin is looking to youth for aid.

Mickey Harris, Bill Sayles and Frank Dasso from Little Rock, and Herb Hash and Wilburn from Minneapolis will command Manager Joe's attention at Sarasota early next month. Woodrow Rich, Jim Bagby, Charley Wagner and Emerson Dickman, who are not exactly old timers, figure prominently in the immediate future at Fenway Park.

There is room for improvement behind the bat, also, and it may be that young George Lacy, from Minneapolis, is the man Cronin has wanted for two years.

E. R.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham won Wanamaker Mile at Millrose track meet for fourth time in five years, coming from behind to beat Gene Venzke by six yards in 4:14.4.

Five Years Ago

Yale's basketball team snapped New York University's winning streak at 27 games, defeating Violets 33-29 at New Haven.

Sports Around the Hub

Hockey Double-Header at Arena

Boston University will face Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northeastern will meet New Hampshire in a pair of New England Hockey League games at the Arena tonight.

Northeastern stands to gain the most of the four teams, for a victory over the Wildcats, who have yet to earn a victory in five attempts, would place the Huskies in a tie for second with Colby, just two points behind the league-leading Boston College Eagles. In the event that the Wildcats win, they would be lifted out of a tie for the cellar with Middlebury into a tie for sixth place with Bowdoin.

Both Boston University and M. I. T. are at present tied for fourth place with four points apiece, and the victor will move up the ladder one notch. Although Tech has improved since it lost a 5-1 verdict to the Terriers, the B. U. sextet is favored to win by virtue of its excellent showing against Army last Saturday. The addition of Sophomore Bob Hall at forward and Veteran Ray "Buck" Wilkins at defense has strengthened the Terriers where they needed help most.

Coach Herb Gallagher of the Huskies is planning to start a new goal tender in lanky Don Hansis of Arlington. Hansis looked good in holding B. C. to one goal in the last two periods last week.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bob Quinn was back at his Beehive desk yesterday for the first time in more than a week. He plans to leave Friday for Belleair, Fla., where a meeting will be held to discuss the major league rules. Commissioner Landis will preside at the meeting. John Quinn was in New York today attending the annual National League schedule meeting and also the Crosley dinner, given to fellow N. L. executives by the Cincinnati owner.

♦ ♦ ♦

John Quinn announced yesterday from New York that Max West has signed his 1940 Bee contract. Maxie came East to attend the New York writers' annual banquet. From Fenway Park comes news that Tom Irwin, young infielder from Louisville; and Bill Butland, left-handed pitcher from Minneapolis, have signed Red Sox contracts for the approaching season.

♦ ♦ ♦

The spring baseball season opened at Harvard yesterday when Coach Floyd Stahl met eight pitchers, four catchers, and five fielders in Briggs Cage for the initial workout. Heading the hurlers were Capt. Tom Healey and Charley Brackett, both of whom pitched the Crimson to victories over Yale last spring. Other pitchers included Jack Schwede, Phil Thayer, Lou Clay, Burgy Ayres, Jack Sullivan, and Walter Field. Catchers included Bob Fulton, Bob Reagan, Bill Parsons, and Bob Winsor, while Freddy Keyes, Gene Lovett, Jim Lynch, Les Pitchford, and Bill Houssermann made up the fielders. The rest of the fielders are due to report next week. The squad will have two months of practice, leaving for the South at the end of March for games with North Carolina, Duke, Navy, Georgetown, Army, and Columbia.

♦ ♦ ♦

Carl Snavely, Cornell's varsity football coach, is scheduled to be the principal speaker at the Cornell Club of New England's dinner at the University Club this Thursday evening. Complete pictures of the Cornell-Ohio State game, as well as miscellaneous shots of the Cornell-Dartmouth and Cornell-Penn games, will be shown.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Decorations for Glass—Home Windows—Collectors' Clubs

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Harmonious Interiors

A new book on interior decoration has appeared—"Harmony in Interiors," by Vernita Seeley, B. F. A.; Whittlesey House, New York and London, publishers; $5.

It is valuable for its ingratiating manner of considering the subject of home furnishing, and for the sympathetic and encouraging guidance of the reader toward intelligent and happy planning for one's own home rooms. In fact, to discuss the subject with the reader, as a professional decorator would with a client, is the aim of the author expressed in the preface.

It is an attractive, natural and stimulating guidance, as underlying requirements are mentioned, one by one, usually in connection with a picture. Suitability seems the mildest of words, yet here it becomes very significant when applied to interiors and related to their occupants' taste, purse and mode of living.

Awakening for individuality and for self-confidence, is here:

"Begin with yourself and build interiors fitting for yourself and gratifying to your taste, . . . Let a bookish person's house be bookish; a musician's or an artist's house enshrine his art. . . . As your life, ideas and ideals change and mature, let your home follow these changes and express progressive thinking."

A decorative factor of first importance is color, and a brief chapter is given to it, in which the basic ideas of choice and combination are explained. Throughout the comment that goes with the abundant pictures, colors of all portions of each interior are noticed, thus further impressing the right practices by examples found in homes.

Perhaps the desire to extend her thoughts of decorative harmony as widely as possible may be implied in the broad scope of the book's contents. Certainly, the reader is constantly conscious of the author's friendliness and helpful purpose, while her professional ability shows itself in the ease, confidence and modesty with which the pages are written. C. G. B.

For Weak Plaster

If cracks persist in appearing in plastered walls, it is often advisable to cover the walls with a stout fabric and then paint it. Such long-wearing material may be redecorated as often as you choose. Besides covering the old cracks, by reinforcing the plaster the fabric helps prevent new cracks.

Underwood Photos

Nearly thirty painters and sculptors, only one of them experienced in designing decorations for glass, submitted to Steuben Glass Company designs to be applied by their factory experts. At the left is a vase with figures of a shepherd and his flock, by Peter Hurd. Above, Thomas H. Benton's grape gatherers, applied to a deep plate. Right, a farm woman feeding geese, by Grant Wood.

An Experiment in Design

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What is an artist? Is he a specialist with paints, clay or burin; or, is he an individual with an urge to communicate his thoughts and emotions, and who finds in every medium an exciting opportunity to create forms for his ideas? The most fertile periods in art have demonstrated the latter definition, and the fact that today we are returning to it is another evidence of our contemporary vitality.

Steuben Glass, Inc., invited 27 of our most significant artists—the majority of them painters, a few, sculptors—to express in glass their aesthetic philosophies. This posed the problem of a new medium to all of them, with the exception of Sydney Waugh, whose designs for glass are internationally known. Steuben itself incurred a considerable risk—of bringing into existence curios rather than objets d'art.

However, the 27 artists and Steuben alike were sufficiently courageous to assume the risks and it is stimulating to find that it was worth while. The pieces, on exhibition in the Steuben showrooms, 718 Fifth Avenue, through Feb. 12, are delightful.

In certain cases the designer shows himself something of a stranger to the material, but the results are not without suggestiveness. In other instances the artist has apprehended the limitations and decided to remain on the safe side by allying himself with tradition. Other temperaments, notably Peter Hurd and Leon Kroll, have doggedly and impressively represented their social convictions within a material more accustomed to nymphs and fauns than to domestic realism.

Paul Manship and Roaul Dufy are the most successful of the group in using the aesthetic qualities of the glass for the enhancement of their designs. They stress the three-dimensional shapes of their vases by continuing the decorations completely around them, so making the transparency of the medium valuable through light shadow effects and also through foreshortenings and distortions that give a dramatic effect of movement.

All the other men have treated their vessels as two-dimensional, ornamenting them on one side only, with a mass of opaque figures that has the effect of a cameo. This was to miss certain interesting opportunities generously provided by Frank Jewett Mather, director and curator of Steuben, when he specified that all the pieces should be blown, a technic which results in globular, conical or cylindrical shapes.

A second proviso excluded enameling and etching, requiring that all decoration should be cut into the glass, although the cutting might be only shallow scratches or deep intaglio. Christian Berard and Isamu Noguchi alone have employed the scratch, outlining with much charm in the center of plates, the one a head and the other an ambiguous animal, probably a Siamese cat.

Deep cutting yields an optical illusion which is a reversal of actuality, conveying the appearance not of depth but of relief—high or low according to the way the edges and surfacing are handled. In Thomas Hart Benton's plate the effect is low, whereas in Peter Hurd's and Grant Wood's vases, also illustrated, and in other examples, the figures rise up self-assertively. This is particularly effective in a goblet by A. J. B. Maillol, where the figure appears to leap out of space. The design is not only a dramatic instance of high relief but also an illustration of the effective use of a transparent background to create a feeling of celestial voids and spaces.

Technically speaking, the qualities of glass and the action of spherical forms imposed on all designers the same restrictions, but individualities have transcended such problems, carving themselves deep into the vessels.

No appraisal of the collection can intelligently ignore the masterly work of Steuben's artisans, who have employed a wide variety of styles in cutting, in order to interpret the designs of 27 artists—perhaps even to improve them through contrasts, emphasis and the control of reflections.

Windows From Without

By Katharine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever stopped to think what a preponderant part windows play in a house? It is impossible to overlook or disguise them. You can comfortably forget the roof, unless it leaks; or the chimneys, unless they refuse to draw. Even outer doorways are seldom obtrusive unless someone leaves them open and creates unwelcome draughts. But windows are different. They are the eyes of the room.

Women, who naturally spend most of their time indoors, are apt to regard windows too one-sidedly—from the inside. Are there enough of them to light the room adequately? Does their position allow the furniture to be arranged in convenient ways? Are they placed to take advantage of a fine view?

The small Georgian and Regency house in England, and its Colonial prototype in New England and the Southern States, have bequeathed to us models of proportion and design that could hardly be improved upon. It is remarkable how many variations there are on such a simple architectural theme.

Mostly, these houses have façades with either one window each side of a central doorway on the ground floor, with three windows above; or, the door is set between two windows each side with five windows above. It is always the correct spacing of these windows in relation to each other, to the door and to the roof, that lends such distinction to these frontages.

If these proportions are wrong, the effect will be disappointing no matter how excellent the materials may be or how tasteful the purely decorative elements. If, on the other hand, the spacing is right, the house front will be good to look at even if the building materials are of the plainest. And when attention is paid to details such as the width of sash bars, the frame molding, the shutters, a well-designed door, the right color of painted trim—then these unpretentious frontages are an unfailing delight to the eye.

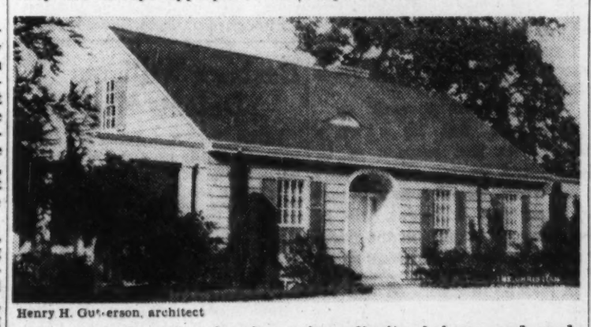
We must not forget however that present day living makes more complex demands on house plans than did the simpler ways of forefathers. Often anything approaching absolute symmetry is quite out of the question. Then, if we want the outside of our home to be as pleasing to the passer-by as its interior is to us, we must insist on some kind of balanced arrangement for the windows.

Sash windows are undeniably reminiscent of a Georgian or Colonial background, however much they may be adapted to modern needs. If you want the greatest amount of latitude in the shapes and sizes of your windows, select those of the casement variety. They are always appropriate for houses with a suggestion of French, Italian or Spanish influences, or for houses of no special derivation.

If your living room seems to call for a large window at both ends, you might choose a big two-paned or many-paned casement with transom openings at the top. These transoms are quite sightly and yet convenient for ventilation. Other casements of differing heights and widths can be arranged along the lengthwise walls in designs that achieve balance without conspicuous formality.

What about the ultra-modern house where the entire wall of a room may be a sliding-folding window? How may one incorporate the very popular corner window into a balanced or symmetrical scheme? It must be confessed that these ultra-modern houses, with their flat roofs, sun decks and sleeping porches, present a very complicated problem to the architect. They require a comprehensive grasp of the fundamental principles of proportion and line in order to bring about successful solutions.

Such successes may be few and far between but they do exist and will doubtless increase as this type of building becomes more general. Their story calls for a separate chapter to itself.



Henry H. Gutterson, architect

This simple bungalow has been given dignity, balance, and good taste by the size and positions of windows, and the related door.

Collectors' Club Officers

For the assistance of readers who may wish to join one or more of the collectors' clubs that have been formed in Massachusetts, we give the names and addresses of Presidents and Secretaries as at present. Annual meetings with new elections may lead to changes, which will be announced as the information reaches us.

Even though one may reside at such a distance that attendance at meetings is not practical, the occasional or regular publications of a club may be worth more than the membership fee. However, not all clubs issue such reports, or bulletins. Whether one does or not, may be learned from the Secretary.

Wedgwood Club

President: Mr. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., Fuller Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Secretary: Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Meetings: Last Saturday of month at 2 p. m.

Dues: Two dollars for members living within radius of 50 miles of Boston; one dollar for non-resident members.

China Students' Club

President: Mrs. Eugene C. Hultman, 90 Fenway, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Emma D. King, Adamsville, Rhode Island.

Meetings: Fourth Tuesday of the month.

Dues: One dollar. Membership limited to 100 members.

National Early American Glass Club

President: Philip B. Bradbury, East Brewster, Mass., and 2 Salem Street, Bradford, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Nellie Swift Kenny, 267 Alewife Brook Parkway, West Somerville, Mass.

Meetings: Second Wednesday of each month.

Dues: One dollar.

Rushlight Club

President: Mrs. Frank H. Dillaby, 60 Long Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Quentin L. Coons, 30 Holden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Meetings: Second Saturday of the month.

Clock Club

President: Mr. Elbert J. Fuller, 1 Fletcher Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary: Mr. Albert L. Partridge, Room 820, 53 State Street, Boston.

Meetings: First Saturday of each month.

Dues: Two dollars.

Pewter Collectors' Club of America

President: Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, 86 Ardsmoor Road, Melrose, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Ruth Raymond, 23 Revere St., Lexington, Mass.

Dues, two dollars.

C. G. B.

A Market Note On Bookcases

More bookcases are being fitted into the American living room. Manufacturers don't make things year after year unless they are selling, and the number of open-shelf types exhibited at wholesale markets proves a heavy demand.

The new cases are low, with open shelves, used in combination with other cabinet units — with chests of drawers the same size as the bookcases; with cabinets whose doors open on linen trays; with a combination desk and chest. All these fit together to make the living room more convenient and livable.

'Continental Porcelain'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The various attempts of European potters to produce porcelain equal to that made in China, were sketched by Mrs. Nina Little as she spoke before the January meeting of the China Students' Club in Boston.

It was in the 1100's and 1200's, she said, that Venetian traders first obtained the Oriental ware, brought overland to western Asia, but it was not until the late 1500's that it came by water, shipped around Africa. The Portuguese accomplished this feat of pioneering and gained great wealth through the general trade thus controlled.

The speaker stated that Venetians tried as early as 1470 to make porcelain, and that Francesco de Medici experimented with the problem in Florence between 1580 and 1613. Late in the same century Louis XIV of France was another who sought the same end, but "hard paste" eluded him also.

The story of the young Saxon alchemist Bottger, who labored long for the same purpose for Augustus the Strong, has been told often, and in Mrs. Little's opinion his success in 1709 was the most important of the century. This is doubtless true so far as the particular field is concerned.

Of course, there were many others than those mentioned above who were striving in different countries for the same ends, and all were greatly stimulated by the discovery, the secrets of which became known slowly. German and French plants were fostered by several rulers, and Sevres works were started in 1756, Augustus the Strong having founded the famous Meissen establishment in 1710.

Giving all credit due to England's potters for the excellence of their earthenware, we must concede that the Continental potters were the masters of porcelain making. The English lost much by lack of royal patronage and endowment. M. M. S.

Photo © by K. Morrison

This garden side of an English house faces south, and the principal rooms look on it. Each has several windows, made more numerous by bays that catch sunlight from all directions.

A Tradition Questioned

The accepted theory that Pennsylvania folk art is Germanic in origin is challenged by Carl W. Drepperd in the February issue of the Magazine Antiques. Mr. Drepperd offers evidence that the cultural pattern in "Penn's Woods" was established by early Dutch, Swiss, Finnish, French, Swedish, and English colonists, and not by later German immigrants.

He cites the persistence of Dutch and Swedish architecture and furniture. Even the folk art of the Ephrata Cloisters is not German. No counterpart of the Ephrata penwork or fractur can be found in Germany.

In Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, and England can be found prototypes of what is today miscalled "Pennsylvania-German" folk art. Mr. Drepperd further shows that the applied designs of early Pennsylvania craftsmen had a common ancestry in textile designs found in Italian, Swiss, English, and French pattern books.

"Everywhere but in Germany we can find the blazed trail of the designs considered peculiar to Penn's melting pot," Mr. Drepperd states.

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by VERNITA SEELEY

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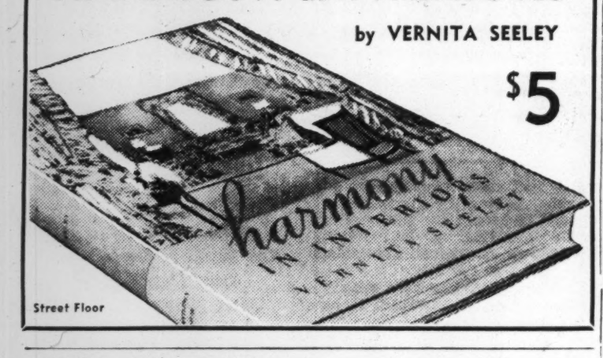
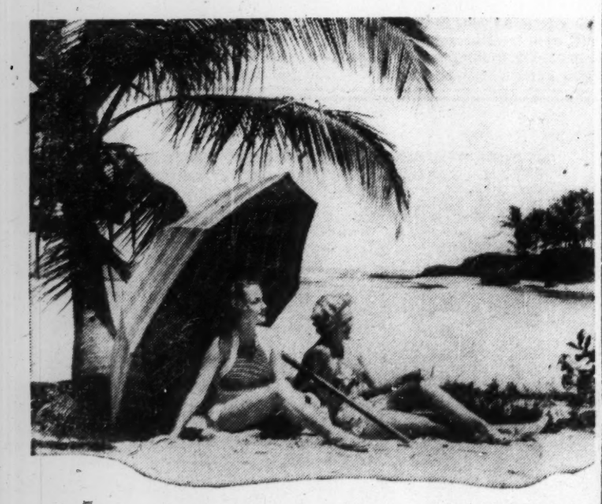


Street Floor



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Business and Industry

French Stock Mart Sustains War Shock Well

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The main effects of the war on French business, as reflected in quotations on the Paris stock exchange, have been a diversion of interest to the shares of mining and raw materials companies, with a special boom in French colonial shares, a fall in Government bonds and a somewhat irregular course for the quotations of foreign stocks. There has been a tendency to quote some British shares in Paris at 10 or 20 per cent more than their value on the London stock exchange.

This indicates a suspicion that the franc may be overvalued in relation to the pound at the present fixed rate of exchande of 176 francs to the pound. However, the far-reaching Franco-British economic and financial agreements seem to indicate an intention to preserve this rate of exchange at least for the duration of the war and the exchange value of the franc is now buttressed by laws which prohibit the exportation of capital and provide severe penalties for speculation.

Share Values Above 1938

Prices of favored shares are now higher than they were at the end of 1938 and the general level of prices was substantially higher at the end of the year than it was at the low levels which were touched when the fear of war was greatest. Curiously enough, the reality of war has proved less devastating to financial values than the fear of it.

The mild character of the war up to date is an important factor in this connection. The very serious destruction of private and industrial property which might well have been the sequel to a merciless air war has not occurred. War has given an artificial stimulus to certain industries and to producers of basic raw materials, some of which were in a depressed state, because of excess of supply over demand, before the outbreak of hostilities.

A glance through the tables of stock-exchange values published at the end of the year shows that French "rentes," or Government bonds, have declined, as a general rule, by about 10 per cent since the end of 1938. (The actual loss in value is still greater, because the franc was allowed to depreciate by about 15 per cent after the beginning of the war.) The perpetual 3 per cent rentes, for instance, were quoted at 76.25 at the end of 1939, as against 88 at the end of 1938.

Conspicuous Exceptions

Two conspicuous exceptions to this rule were the 4 per cent rentes of 1925 and the 4½s of 1937. These are both appreciably higher, the former being quoted at 182.30, as against 159.50, the latter at 219.50, as against 157.35. These securities have moved against the general tide because they were issued with the condition that interest could be paid in terms of pounds sterling and other currencies besides the franc.

War is apparently not helpful to banks, most bank shares being lower in December, 1939, than they were a year earlier. On the other hand, there has been a boom in rubber shares, "Caoutchoucs de L'Indochine," one of the large French colonial rubber companies having risen in price from 715 francs to 1,148 francs. There has been a similar advance in copper shares, while gold mining companies generally register declines.

The shares of Schneider & Company, the big armament manufacturers, stood at 1,705 francs on Dec. 29, 1939, as against 1,360 francs on Dec. 30, 1938. The rise is a modest one and there is little expectation of any fabulous war profits. There has been a genuine effort to take the profit out of war, or at least to reduce it to small proportions. All war profits above 10 per cent are confiscated outright; and extremely heavy special taxation begins at 6 per cent.

Moreover, the economic experiences of the last war and its aftermath of "reparations" have been enlightening. No one cherishes the naive hope, widely held in France during the World War, that Germany would pay the cost of the war in the end.

Reynaud Policy Approved

French business and financial opinion generally approves the policy of M. Paul Reynaud, the Finance Minister, in running a double budget, a civil budget of about 80,000,000,000 francs, to be covered by taxation and normal state revenue, and a war budget of 259,000,000,000 francs, to be met by loans, mainly short-term so-called Bons d'Armement. The civil budget has been debited with some charges, such as care for evacuated refugees which are attributable to the war, but are not concerned with the prosecution of the war. One does, however, occasionally hear a private expression of doubt as to whether the borrowing program will not exceed the financial resources of the country.

Currency in circulation has risen from 124,000,000,000 francs in the months immediately before the outbreak of the war, to about 149,000,000,000 francs at the present time and there has been a simultaneous rise in the cost of living of perhaps 10 per cent.

In general one may say that the French financial structure has sustained the first shock of the war well, that Government bonds have held reasonably steady, despite the uncertainties of the future and the strain of a large war borrowing program, and that there is a perceptible, although not yet a panicky tendency to invest money in real values as a hedge against inflationary possibilities.

Steel Pay Rolls Highest Since 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

American Iron & Steel Institute reported that pay rolls of the steel industry in 1939 totaled $812,775,000, the second highest figure in 10 years.

The total compared with $613,199,000 in 1938 and $976,083,000 in 1937, the decade's record.

The average number of steel employees in 1939, the institute said, was 483,000, compared with 443,000 in 1938 and 572,000 in 1937.

The industry's pay roll in December was $84,537,000, compared with $86,682,000 in November and $59,254,000 in December, 1938. The average wage of employees in December was 85 cents an hour, compared with 84.7 in November and 83.5 in December, 1938.

Heard in Wall Street

(Our Wall Street Correspondent writes from Washington in this issue.)

The SEC-TNEC life insurance inquiry will apparently go on as long as the funds are available. It starts again this month, and the immediate inquiry will revolve around the results of the recent survey of investment policies for the last ten years. The report will be voluminous and highly informative. It will contain perhaps 300 tables, showing results by years, by companies, by different types of investment, etc. It will show in which types of investments the companies have done best and worst; which companies over-all have done best and worst; which years have been best and worst for the industry, and the like. It will show the sharp increase in free uninvested cash in recent years, and probably the insurance witnesses will be asked to explain. Probable explanation will be (1) no place to invest it, and (2) even bigger demand for policy loans in the next depression than in the last.

The Commission might ultimately look into the condition of some of the mid-western companies. It might look into interlocking directorates. It probably won't bother with obsolete mortality tables, as the results wash out anyway in the case of mutuals, and stock company rates are determined by mutuals. Nothing but time and potential lack of money stands in the way of ultimate examination of the fire companies as well.

* * *

Believe it or not, Thurman Arnold is really doing a job in the building trades obstruction inquiry. A test case is soon to be made of a small New Jersey town where local officials have themselves asked for action, the situation having gotten beyond their own control. Municipal building codes in many parts of the country are riddled with requirements, innocuous looking to the layman, which are really protective tariffs against outside materials and work. It takes an expert, however, to distinguish between clauses designed to give socially respectable protection to the building trades, and those designed to bottle-neck the work into local hands—just as it sometimes takes an expert to distinguish an undesirable interstate trade barrier from a legitimate sanitary or horticultural restriction.

* * *

Employers' groups in Washington assert that the whole principle of "experience rating" on unemployment insurance is in jeopardy as a result of labor's (and the S. S. Board's also) drive not only to liberalize the benefits but to hold up the premiums. The issue must come to a head this year, because the three years of experience will end on December 31 and thereafter in numerous states, employers with good records of low labor turnover will, as the laws now stand, get substantial reductions from their present 2.7 per cent pay-roll tax for unemployment insurance.

* * *

When the State Department last December gave up its plan to offer Chile a 50 per cent cut in the 4-cent copper excise tax there was more to it than a mere strategic withdrawal. The 4-cent excise tax has never been of much importance; London has never sold since the tax was imposed, more than 1½ cents below New York, so if Chile got the tax it wouldn't have been of much value to Chile anyway. It was imposed originally in fear of South African production and that mostly goes to Britain. But when this proposal was bruited about, the Arizona people got highly aroused. They even reported a decline in holiday buying there, due to fear of the effect of the cut. Telegrams began coming in from all over the country from sellers to the Arizona copper people. So the unusual step was taken in Washington of announcing that the offer to Chile had been withdrawn. H. F.

Value of Stocks Drops in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The average market value of the 1,236 stock issues listed in the New York Stock Exchange at the end of January was $31.68, compared with $32.37 at the end of December and $31.50 a year earlier, the exchange said today.

Market value of the issues totaled $45,636,655,548. This compared with $46,467,616,372 on December 30 and $44,884,288,177 a year ago.

Reed Says Free Enterprise Has No Guarantee

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Philip D. Reed of New York, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, pleaded last night for "free enterprise" in business, which he said the democratic system of government does not guarantee.

Noting that the democratic state "may under proper circumstances provide natural, healthy surroundings for the enterprise system," Mr. Reed said "it may equally be applied to a highly socialized economy" and added in an address before the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania:

"In other words, the broad concept of government of the people, by the people and for the people, though it definitely excludes the notion of rule by despot or by dictator, contains no inherent guarantee of the private enterprise system and no inhibitions against Government activity in business, agriculture or other fields.

"Whether it shall be by the one or the other or by a combination of both, and whether having tried one for 150 years the other shall be experimented with for a time, is for the people to decide.

"I make this observation . . . simply by way of reminder that in theory at least private enterprise is not necessary to the existence of democracy, and for that reason it must be understood and wanted for itself . . . if we are to avoid socialization of American industry, slowly, gradually at first, but of necessity with increasing rapidity."

Asserting that "the profit motive is the ever present common denominator of all private business" Mr. Reed said that although he strongly opposed Government competition with private utility companies, yet when the Government entered the field "pencils were sharpened, new economies found, rate making experiments tried, and valuable experience gained."

"I do not look into the future with trepidation," he said.

No Unanimity on Reform Of Administrative Procedure

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people in the Street—and in Washington, too—oppose the Walter-Logan bill for the reform of administrative procedure not for its purpose but for its method. They say that isn't the right way to go about the thing.

The Walter-Logan bill (S. 915) is designed to reform administrative law so as to preserve democratic institutions in the face of growing government bureaucracy. For this purpose it proposes standard procedures to be followed by all government bureaus unless specifically exempted. They would, for instance, have to make all the administrative rules within a year after any new law was passed; and there are various requirements as to what administrative courts may find and what rights the individual has of appeal.

Bar Approves Bill

The bill was prepared under the aegis of the American Bar Association, and the Senate Judiciary Committee unexpectedly approved it last year. It is now on the calendar and may get action at this session.

Sentiment for a bill with such a purpose began to crystallize after the Kansas City stockyards case a few years ago (Morgan vs. United States) in which the Department of Agriculture was rebuked by the Supreme Court for alleged arbitrary ruling. The feeling has been increased by the recently growing animosity against the National Labor Relations Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Several years ago in England Lord Hewart wrote a book called "The New Despotism" which led to a parliamentary investigation. This found that administrative bodies were making rules in contravention of Acts of Parliament, and it recommended that this be stopped, and it was; but that was about all that the investigation produced.

The American Bar Association six or seven years ago favored a bill for the setting up of a large panel of some 40 judges, to travel the country and hear appeals from administrative rulings and decisions. This has been dropped in favor of the present Walter-Logan bill. The Brookings Institution about a year or two ago finished the extensive Blatchley report on the administrative ruling power and power of appeal in about 130 separate government agencies and sub-divisions.

Many Appeals to Rulings

Last year Senator Logan submitted two bills (S. 915 and S. 916) written on almost entirely different lines, the first being the present bill, and the second, which did not catch on, proposing a court to hear appeals from administrative rulings and decisions.

A year or two ago Attorney-General Cummings began to feel the pressure on the Department of Justice of defending the government in an increasing volume of appeals in the court from administrative rulings, and suggested a piece-meal investigation of procedure in the different departments. With the President's approval an "Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure" was set up last February for this purpose. Its letter-head carries the following names: Dean Acheson, Ralph F. Fuchs, Lloyd K. Garrison, D. Lawrence Groner, Henry M. Hart, Jr., Carl McFarland, James W. Morris, Harry Shulman, E. Blythe Stason, and Arthur T. Vanderbilt. These names seem to indicate that this committee is by no means merely a backfire against the ABA's Walter-Logan bill.

Probing Similar Procedures

A similar investigation is under way in the State of New York. Governor Lehman recently appointed a "Moreland Commissioner," Mr. Robert Benjamin, to look into the various New York State administrative procedures; and pending the results of that investigation all sides seem to have declared a moratorium.

Principle of both these investigations is that no rules can be so universally applied as the Walter-Logan bill calls for. Chiefly in the public eye now are the Labor Board and SEC and their rulings; but few know, for instance, of the Bureau of Agriculture which, under the Grain Standards Act, disposes of about 80,000 cases a year. Procedure applicable to the NLRB, SEC, FCC, MC, and so on, would be too slow here.

In fact, say Walter-Logan bill critics, the Logan bill sponsors have already found it necessary to buy off opposition by exemptions, and the critics say that the exemptions are most significant. The patent bar being satisfied with the methods of the Patent Office, it is exempted. The Oklahoma bar obtained the exemption of the Indian Office. The Treasury has been exempted, also the Army and Navy. The ICC and the Federal Trade Commission have wriggled out.

Critics Marshall Facts

In fact this exemption of the FTC is considered quite interesting, because the procedure of the National Labor Relations Board was largely copied after that of the Federal Trade Commission.

Critics use this fact to assert that the purpose of the Walter-Logan bill—or at least a good deal of the sentiment behind it—consists of resentment at the substance of the Wagner Act and the half dozen acts under which the SEC operates—rather than of an attempt to reform the procedure of these commissions. They say that when the ICC was first set up it was violently attacked in the same way; so was the FTC. Supporters of the law, on the other hand, say that the ICC began early in its career to make doctrinaire rulings right and left which the Supreme Court had to curb.

As evidence that opposition to the Logan bill's method is not confined to bureaucratic busybodies, critics cite the following from a statement by Walter S. Tower, Executive Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Institute before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, on bills to amend the Wagner Act:

"We believe that the conclusion is too clear to need elaboration here, that what may be a desirable and constitutional form of procedure for one administrative agency operating under one statute may and often will be both undesirable and unconstitutional when applied to another administrative agency operating under another statute. . . ."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(Dec. 26, 1939)

London

In past weeks I have commented in this column on various aspects of Britain's economic war effort, and it has been my duty to report the criticisms made here against the government that is showing too much complacency when it contemplates our economic resources and insufficient energy in organizing those resources to win the war.

In commenting on the Anglo-French economic alliance I have emphasized the important effects this must have, if it is implemented fully, upon the relative economic efforts of the two countries.

The kernel of this problem, and the difference between British and French attitudes, has been limelighted in the last week of the year by a speech in France and a pamphlet in England.

The Ministry of Information nas produced a pamphlet called "Assurance of Victory," in which confidence of victory through our economic resources leads to the following statement, "We do not have to defeat the Nazis on land, but only to prevent them from defeating us. If we can succeed in doing that, we can rely on our strength in other directions to bring them to their knees."

Says Time Neutral

This is merely an elaboration of the statement made some weeks ago by the Prime Minister: Time is on our side. This is an attitude which has characterized most ministerial replies to pressure in the House of Commons and in the press to speed up our economic efforts. Presumably it will be a principal theme in the program of cabinet members' addresses to the public which is to be carried out in coming months.

Exactly the opposite point of view was expressed on Dec. 22, by M. Paul Raynaud, French Finance Minister, in submitting his budget to the Senate. "Do not be deceived," he said, "into imagining that time is working for us. Time is neutral and will be on the side of the strongest, and we must annex it." M. Reynaud said that we have superiority of war potential, but "what the Allies have lacked for 20 years to obtain peace is not the material means, but lucidity and daring. Here we are at war. Will our will be stronger than that of the enemy?" In earlier sentences he said, "The enemy whose divisions are massed on the frontier, whose planes are an hour's flight from here is trying to hide the danger from us so as to disarm our wills."

The latest concrete illustration of the differences between the government view and the view of informed critics is provided by the statement on December 29 by Mr. Burgin, Minister of Supply, that "we have doubled the output of shells since the outbreak of war, and are now making 10 times as much as the figure for the comparable period in the last war."

The News Chronicle, whose Chairman is Sir Walter Layton, prominent in the Ministry of Munitions in the last war, comments editorially: "True, no doubt. What he (Mr. Burgin) did not say was that the 'comparable period' of the last war the shell shortage was a menace to our safety."

On December 31, 1914, Sir John French wrote to the War Office: "Recent experience has shown that the ammunition available suffices for scarcely one hour's bombardment of a small portion of the enemy's line, and that even this operation leaves no ammunition to repel a counter-attack or to give the assaulting columns sufficient support."

The News Chronicle is of course an opposition paper, but its views on this subject are shared by the conservative press, including the London Times.

Both the Times and the News Chronicle give extensive summaries of an article in Foreign Affairs, by Professor Bruce Hopper of Harvard, on Russian help to Germany. Both papers took up this article because it showed how in the opinion of a well-informed expert on Russia, time might work on the side of Britain's enemy.

For Bruce Hopper's conclusion is that, given sufficient time, Russian production and transport to Germany might be sufficiently developed to make Russian help decisive for Germany.

The necessary scale of our economic effort promises to be the most important public issue of 1940. The debate will not of course be carried on publicly, simply because it is impossible in time of war for any government to publish actual figures of its military output at any time.

We have already had one secret session of the House of Commons to debate the question of supply, and presumably there will be more such debates during the new year.

Effect of Trade Pact

The press, as an organ of public opinion and expression, is handicapped in its comments by lack of precise information; its criticisms can be refuted for a time as being groundless and based on ignorance. Errors of administration may in fact have been corrected before they are attacked in the press. But even during war, over a period of time it is impossible for any government to resist criticism. In the background there lurks always the ultimate test of what will happen when the opposing armies come into full operation.

In his speech referred to above M. Reynaud seemed also to have more specific ideas than the British on the importance of the Anglo-French economic agreement. Judged by the statements on this subject by British cabinet ministers, the official British view of the agreement is that it is a most vital wartime measure.

M. Reynaud said, "The essential part of the agreement is not the sharing of expenditure but its monetary and economic provision by which this agreement will pave the way to the reconstruction of Europe. American opinion has clearly perceived this fact." A day later M. Daladier spoke of the agreement as if it were already intended to be permanent: "The Franco-British union is open to all."

In the larger sense which seems to be implied by this statement, the Franco-British union is not yet operative. There has not been any serious relaxation of trade barriers between the two countries; there has in fact only been agreement that barriers shall not be increased during the war. For the future organization of Europe the development of the Franco-British agreement will be a most important omen. In this field at least the two countries should be able to sink limited interests for the common benefit.

Plan to Reorganize Norfolk Road Heard

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission heard testimony in support of a proposed plan to reorganize the Norfolk Southern Railroad by reducing the line's capitalization from $38,652,000 to $18,509,000.

No objection was raised at the hearing and early commission approval of financing arrangements was indicated.

The road has been in receivership since 1932.

The proposal would set up a new corporation, the Norfolk Southern Railway, to acquire property of the old company at a foreclosure sale and to issue necessary securities.

Seven Southern mortgage bond issues would be wiped out and two new ones substituted. Annual fixed interest charges would be reduced from $827,540 to $231,880.

FHLB Loans In 1939 Are Next Highest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Surpassing all previous records except those in 1937, the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks in 1939 advanced $94,780,587 to member institutions to aid them in meeting expanded demands for home-financing funds, it is reported by officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

One hundred new members entered the Federal Home Loan Bank System during 1939, 97 of them being state-chartered savings and loan associations or similar institutions and three of them new Federal savings and loan associations.

3,920 Members

As of January 1, 1940, this national home mortgage credit reservoir had 3,920 members, including savings and loan associations, co-operative banks, homestead associations, savings banks and insurance companies.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, serving Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, on December 31 led the other 11 Banks of the System in membership with 584 members.

The Pittsburgh Bank, serving Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia, was second with 533, and the Chicago Bank, of Illinois and Wisconsin, third with 471.

In order, the other banks had the following members: Winston-Salem and New York tied with 416; Little Rock, 287; Des Moines, 244; Topeka, 231; Boston, 218; Indianapolis, 214; Los Angeles, 172, and Portland, Ore., 134.

At the close of the year, cumulative advances of $581,922,460 had been made to member institutions since the System was created by Congress in 1932. Of that total, $400,609,469 had been repaid leaving a balance outstanding of $181,312,991. The Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago led in outstanding advances with $25,882,260; the New York Bank was second with $19,820,094 and the Winston-Salem Bank third with $19,819,668.

Assets Increase

The system itself and member institutions in general were further strengthened during the year in a number of ways. Assets of member institutions increased approximately $300,000,000, rising to a total exceeding $4,700,000,000.

There was a decrease in the number of member institutions borrowing from the regional banks, the number dropping from 2,606 to 2,339 chiefly because of the rise in the amount of private savings placed by the public in the share accounts of member institutions.

During the past year, there were 55 mergers of members, 16 sales of assets, 47 liquidations, three removals and voluntary withdrawal of ten members. At the opening of the year 1940, there were 110 applications pending for membership in the Bank System.

Your Income Tax

No. 5

Personal Exemptions

In addition to the personal exemption of $1,000 for a single person or a married person not living with husband or wife and $2,500 for married persons living together and for heads of families, a tax payer is entitled to a credit of $400 for each dependent, defined by income-tax law and regulations as a person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and those mentally defective but persons in ill health and the aged.

In order to be entitled to the $400 credit, the taxpayer must furnish the dependent his or her chief support. The credit is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. For example, a father whose children receive half or more of their support from a trust fund or other source is not entitled to the credit.

Neither relationship nor residence is a factor in the allowance of the $400 credit for a dependent. The taxpayer and the dependent may be residents of different cities. If husband and wife both contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and may not be divided between them.

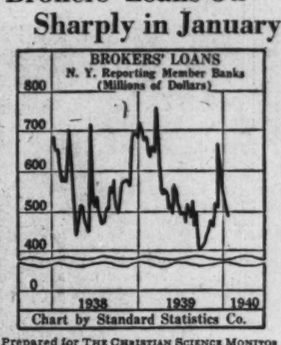
A single person who supports in his home an aged mother is entield not only to the $400 credit for a dependent but also to the personal exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family. A widower supporting under similar circumstances a dependent child under 18 years of age also is entitled to the personal exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family, plus the $400 credit for a dependent.

Under the Internal Revenue Code both the personal exemption and the credit for dependents are required to be prorated where the status of the taxpayer changed during the year.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended Feb. 1 declined to 285 from 302 in the preceding week and 318 in the comparable 1939 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The decrease halted four consecutive weeks of rising totals.

Brokers' Loans Off Sharply in January



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brokers' loans, after rising sharply last fall, dropped rapidly in January to the level of last summer.

American Woolen Net in '39 Equals $6.60 on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—American Woolen Co., Inc., reported net profit for 1939 of $2,311,887, or $6.60 a preferred share, compared with loss of $4,911,503 in 1938.

"On the whole," reported Moses Pendleton, President, to stockholders, "it is believed that the current outlook can be favorably viewed. Unfilled orders on hand Dec. 31, 1939, were 23 per cent more than on Dec. 31, 1938.

"The fall 1940 selling season now is in progress and an encouraging volume of orders has already been booked. Because of increases in the cost of wool and other raw materials and the advanced wage levels, prices for the new selling season are inevitably substantially higher than last year."

Mr. Pendleton asserted taxes against operations for the year totaled $2,108,747, adding: "These taxes in the aggregate amount to over $6 per share on the outstanding preferred stock."

Bank Loans Lower For Third Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks declined for the third straight week in the seven days ended Jan. 31.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board that their business loans dropped $21,000,000 to $4,295,000,000 in the week. The three-week decline followed 21 weeks of almost steady gains netting $448,000,000.

Last week, principal changes included declines of $20,000,000 in New York City, and $17,000,000 in the Chicago district, and an increase of $10,000,000 in the St. Louis district.

Southwestern Bell Shows Gain in 1939 Net Income

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Southwestern Bell Telephone Company reported net income for 1939 of $18,018,650 as compared with $17,247,682 in 1938, an increase of $770,968.

Total revenues of the company jumped more than $4,000,000 from $88,222,211 in 1938 to $92,854,309—but the gain largely was offset by increases in expenses, including taxes, and interest. These went from $70,974,529 to $74,835,659.

$50,000,000 Upset Price Set for I. R. T.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Unification of New York City's transit facilities that carry hundreds of millions of passengers annually under city ownership and control moved one more step from the planning stage toward reality today following a Federal Court decree yesterday ordering the foreclosure and public auction of all mortgaged properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is now in receivership.

Judge Robert P. Patterson, of the United States District Court, handed down the decree, but set no date for the sale. He put an upset price of $50,000,000 for the properties, prohibiting their purchase under that figure.

The foreclosure decree was obtained by the Guaranty Trust Company as trustee under the first and refunding mortgage of the Interborough Company. Under present unification plans the Interborough Bondholders' Committee, of which J. P. Morgan, international banker, is chairman, and the Manhattan Contracting Committee, a bondholders' group, agreed to buy at foreclosure sales the properties of the I. R. T. and the Manhattan Railway Company and on date of consummation to transfer title to the city in return for corporate stock or cash in the amount provided in the plan.

The city will pay a total of $151,000,000 to bring all subway and elevated transit facilities under municipal ownership.

Before unification can be finally effected, the court must pass on claims and counter-claims, held by the Interborough and Manhattan interests against each other and must also pass on the general fairness of the plan.

302 Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported 302 business failures in the United States in the week ended Jan. 25. The figure compared with 288 failures in the previous week and 385 in the like 1939 week.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence

8 articles

pointing out how to get the most out of the correspondence courses you are taking

beginning Feb. 13, 1940
on the Education Page
of
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	413,045
1940 volume to date	18,270,055
1939 volume to date	27,496,110

Steel Stocks Lead Moderate Rallying Jaunt

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Steels today led the stock market on a quiet rallying jaunt.

The forenoon was spent in dawdling over an extremely narrow range. Dealings were the slowest of the year to date until buying in the hard metals eventually accelerated the pace a trifle.

Advances, near the final hour, ran to more than two points. Numerous issues, though, hugged a slim groove. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Some thought was given to the possibility the current business recession might not have a great distance to go and that the recent flattening out may have been pretty well discounted by the stock list. Brokers suggested national politics was beginning to assume more importance marketwise than European war developments.

Favored were stocks of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Eastern Air Lines, Martin Parry, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Miami Copper and American Can.

Eastman Kodak backed away, along with U. S. Gypsum.

Resistant in the curb were Aluminum of America, International Petroleum, Lake Shore and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Advance

All departments of the bond market joined in a modest forward move today.

Toward the final hour forenoon sluggishness was replaced by a broadened inquiry for a wide selection of rails, utilities and industrials and some foreign dollar loans, notably those of Norway.

Gains ran from fractions to a point or more in Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Studebaker 6s, International Telephone 5s, Norway 4½s, Queensland 6s and Argentine 4s. U. S. Governments were up 1-32 to 6-32 of a point.

Modification Asked Of WHA Definition Of Woolen Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesmen for the woolen manufacturing industry told the Wage Hour Administration that competitive conditions between woolen and cotton mills would be upset if the wage hour agency's definition of the woolen industry was not modified.

The criticism was aimed at an administrator's order that the manufacture of yarns with less than 45 per cent wool and finished products with less than 25 per cent wool was not part of the woolen industry.

Thurmond Chatham, a woolen manufacturer of Winston-Salem, N. C., testified at a public hearing that the definition was neither "practical nor fair" to woolen mills. He added that cotton mills had expanded into the manufacture of part wool fabrics although paying a smaller minimum wage than the rate suggested for woolen mills.

The Wage Hour Administration has established a 32½ cents an hour minimum rate for the cotton textile industry, and has under consideration a 36-cent rate for woolen mills.

Representatives of the woolen industry said they wanted the production of any fabric containing wool to be declared a part of the woolen industry. Such a definition, they said, would require the cotton mills to pay the woolen industry minimum wage rate for the production of part wool products.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Carthage M pf A	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Carthage Mill pf B	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Reliance Grain Co Ltd 6½% pf	$1.62½	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Utica Knitting Co 7% pf	$3.50	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Irregular				
Electrolux	30c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Goodall Secur Crp	$1	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Har Walker Ref	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Morristn Secur Crp	10c	..	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Rheem Mfg	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Shaeffer Pen	$1	..	Feb. 26	Feb. 15
Stock				
Fiscal Fd Bk Stk	2½%	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Fiscal Fd Ins Stk	2½%	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Regular				
Alum Manu Inc	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Alum Manu Inc	50c	..	June 30	June 15
Alum Manu Inc	50c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Alum Manu Inc	50c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Alum Manu Inc 7% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Alum Manu Inc 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 30	June 15
Alum Manu Inc 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Alum Manu Inc 7% pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Am Invest (Ill)	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Artloom Cp 7% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co.	37½c		Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Carman & Co. A	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Dayton P&L Co. 4½% pf	$1.12½	c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
First Nat Bk & Tr. Co. (Okla City, Okla.)	20c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
First Nat Bk & Tr Co. (Okla City Okla.)	20c	..	June 29	June 19
Fishmn (M H) Co.	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Gen. Motors	75c	..	Mar. 12	Feb. 15
Hammond Instr Co. 6% pf	75c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Hanley (James) Co. 7% pf	$7½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Intl Nickel (Can)	50c	..	Mar. 30	Feb. 29
Jaeger Mch	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd	3c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Mercantile Accept Corp. 5% pf	25c	Q	June 5	June 1
Mercantile Accept Corp. 5% pf	25c	Q	Sept. 5	Sept. 1
Mercantile Accept Corp 5% pf	25c	Q	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Mercantile Accept Corp 6% pf	30c	Q	Mar. 5	Mar. 1
Mercantile Accept Corp 6% pf	30c	Q	June 5	June 1
Mercantile Accept Corp 6% pf	30c	Q	Sep. 5	Sep. 1
Mercantile Accept Corp 6% pf	30c	Q	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Monroe Chem pf	$7½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Nova Sc L&P pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Onomea Sugar Co	10c	M	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Rheem Mfg Co	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
St Joseph Lead	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 8
Southington Hdw	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Walgreen Co	40c	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Walgreen Co pf	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Whiting Corp 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Williams (J B) Co	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Williams (J. B) Co pf	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	5	69½	69	69½	Feb 5
48⅞	45¼	Acme Steel (3a)	3	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
21¾	21	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 31
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	49¼	49	49¼	+ ½
¾	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 3
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	10	1	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	Feb 3
16¼	13⅝	Alleg pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Feb 2
22½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	19	21¾	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
10¾	9⅜	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
179	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	172½	172½	172½	+ ¼
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13	13	13	
14⅞	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	7	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	7	37	36½	37	+ ¾
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	
2⅜	2	Amal Leather	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 26
56⅛	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	53¼	53¼	53¼	Feb 3
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20½	20½	20½	Feb 5
49⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	3	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 3
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	39½	39	39	Feb 5
116½	112	Am Can (4)	13	112⅞	112¼	112⅜	+ ¾
176½	174¾	Am Can pf	2	174	174	174	− ⅞
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅝	24⅜	25⅝	+1⅜
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	44	42¼	44	+2
23½	20½	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
136	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	135½	135½	135½	
7	6	Am Colortype	8	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅝
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 2
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	4	2½	2½	2½	Feb 1
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
24¼	19⅜	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	1	23½	23½	23½	
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 2
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	31	31	31	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37	35	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	Jan 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	58	58	58	
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Feb 5
29⅝	24¼	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 5
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
40⅞	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Feb 5
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 5
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
60	53	Am Locomot pf	9	53	52	52½	
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Feb 5
24⅝	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	5	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	6	4	3⅞	4	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1½k)	3	55¼	54¾	55	− ⅛
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.938k)	8	45¾	45½	45⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	27	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	12	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	+1¼
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12½	12½	
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 1
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	15	48¾	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅜
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145¾	145½	145½	Jan 31
69½	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69	69	69	Feb 5
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	18	28	27	28	+1
13¼	12	Am Stores (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	− ½
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	− ¼
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 5
172¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	10	171	170⅝	171	
88⅜	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
90¼	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	90¼	90	90½	+ ⅛
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	Feb 5
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	16	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	98½	96½	98½	Feb 3
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
4⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc pr pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 11
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	32	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	+ ¾
38⅛	35¼	Anacon W & C	2	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
21¾	19	Anchor H (.70g)	6	19	19	19	Feb 3
13	11	Andes Cop(¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 27
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 30
32⅝	31⅛	Arc D-M (1.10g)	3	32½	32½	32½	Feb 1
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Feb 5
6⅛	5¼	Armour Ill	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
50½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	49	48¼	49	Feb 5
60	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+4⅜
40⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 5
9½	8¼	Artloom Corp	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
9	7½	Assd Dry Goods	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
78	76	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan 27
85	73	As DG 2pf(93¼k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38⅛	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 31
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	12	24	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
53½	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
23½	18⅝	Atl Coast Line	22	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	14	14	14	
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	16	16	16	+1¼
22	20½	Atl Refining (1)	11	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	110	109½	109½	Feb 5
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	31	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
50¼	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	50¼	50⅛	50¼	Feb 5
69½	63	Atlas Pow (3g)	3	68½	68½	68½	−1
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan 29
2⅝	2	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2	2	
2¾	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	Feb 5
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	22	7	6⅞	7	
		B					
18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	25	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
8	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	− ¼
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅝
15¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb 3
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)		7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
13⅜	12	Barnsdall (.15e)	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
27¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	14	29¼	28	29	+1¼
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28	28	28	
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	123½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	122	122	122	−1½
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9	9	9	Feb 5
1939	Sale	BelNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅝	26⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	50	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	4	22¼	22	22	− ¼
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	3	56	56	56	
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb 5
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	59	75⅜	73½	75⅜	+2¼
20⅝	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	116¾	116	116	−1
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	31½	31¼	31¼	Feb 3
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Deck (1)	3	20	19¾	19¾	Feb 5
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
23¼	18¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb 5
25½	21¾	Boeing Airplane	9	24⅜	24	24⅛	− ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	Bohn A&B (1)	5	24	23½	24	+ ¾
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
23⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	16	23¼	23	23¼	
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	28	22⅞	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
35¾	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	3	32	32	32	Feb 2
6⅜	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
22⅜	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	3	21	20½	21	+ ½
39⅜	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	Feb 1
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	Feb 2
2	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	27	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
18	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	46	18	18	18	
16	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	37	16	16	16	
16⅞	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	83	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
58¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ¼
55¾	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	15	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ⅛
35½	35	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¼	35¼	35⅛	Feb 5
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	6	23½	22¾	23½	+1
10	8	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	14	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
23½	20	Bullard Co (½g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 5
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	12	29½	29	29	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅞	Burling Mill (1)	12	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	− ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	5	12	12	12	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21¾	20⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
4⅛	3⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¾	11⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
15½	14	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 5
		C					
26½	23¼	Calif Packing	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅝
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	18	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
20½	16½	Can Dry (½g)	142	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	+1
5⅜	4⅜	Canad Pacific	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Feb 3
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	8	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	3	24¼	24	24¼	Feb 5
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.02e)	4	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (J I) Co	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅞
561½	493¾	Catepil Tract(2)	3	50	49⅝	50	− ½
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	6	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ½
11⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb 3
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	Feb 5
5¼	4½	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
89	69¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	71½	71½	71½	+ ¾
8⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅜
7¼	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 5
20⅝	19¼	Chain Belt(1¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
24¾	23¼	Cham P&F(.10g)	5	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	Feb 2
20	15	Checker Cab	5	19½	19½	19½	Feb 3

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	8	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 1
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	2	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 5
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	5	34	33⅞	34	
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	−1¾
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	½	½	
⅝	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
9	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 31
5⅜	4⅞	Childs Co	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (5g)	67	82⅝	80⅞	82⅜	+1⅝
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Feb 3
32¾	28	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	5	38	37¼	38	
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	9	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	15	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ¼
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	120	120	120	+ ¼
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62¼	62½	Jan 31
18⅝	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	32	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
106⅜	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
103¾	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	9	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
24⅞	23	Col Br A (1½g)	9	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	22¾	Col Br.B (1½g)	5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	19	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	88	88	88	Feb 5
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	4	7	7	7	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4½g)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Feb 3
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	6	47½	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
106½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 26
55⅛	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	55⅛	54⅝	54¾	− ¼
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	62	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Prices Easier; Trading Quiet

Weekly Cloth Review
By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass — Primary cotton gray goods markets continued to mark time during the past week, being still in the grip of the downward price tendencies which have proved so noticeable in commodity and security markets recently.

Although there are strong indications that very substantial gray goods requirements are accumulating and must be filled before very long, buyers have been delaying action as long as possible in anticipation of lower prices.

The fact that prices were weak in various key constructions that are watched as indicators in textile circles, made buyers unwilling during the past week to cover in any substantial way until they see some evidences of returning strength.

On the other hand, the large backlogs of unfilled orders which most mills had accumulated during the heavy trading of the closing months of 1939, are now beginning to melt away so rapidly that some mills have been pressing their selling agents to strong efforts to rebuild their unfilled order blanks.

Some have even reached the stage where they feel they have to accept such prices as are available in order to meet pay roll requirements.

Trading in print cloths increased somewhat at the close of the week, but the volume of sales still fell substantially below the current week's loom output, with production continuing very near top capacity.

Rather substantial sales of 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s were put through during the middle of the week and buyers succeeded in getting mills to accept round lot business in this number under the 6 cent level which had seemed to been impregnable as the irreducible bottom.

Narrow goods proved even more active than most of the standard width print cloths, and were not quite as soft in price, either. This applied to the 27 inch, the 38 inch, the 30 inch and the 32 inch goods, as well as to the 36 inch goods mentioned above.

In a similar way there was active trading in the 45-inch print cloths, which attained such volume that virtually the entire available yardage was cleaned up, and it was impossible to buy round lots for prompt shipment though near-by shipments could sometimes be had.

Sheetings were dull and inactive most of the week, with some of the narrow sheetings moving very moderately to the big makers at slightly easier prices. The wider sheetings too could be had in some of the standard numbers for an eighth cheaper.

Drills were slow and somewhat easier. Osnaburgs were noticeably cheaper, and the lower prices were blamed on the decline in burlap prices. Carded broadcloths moved in limited quantities. Combed broadcloths were slightly cheaper, but were not very active.

Poplins moved moderately, combed lawns were unchanged for the week, but inactive, and the same was true of organdies, but occasional sales of dimity stripes were reported, but without price change. Combed voiles sold in a very limited quantity to the drapery trade, but no price changes were reported. Marquisettes, likewise, were moving in a very moderate quantity to the curtain houses but at the same prices as heretofore prevailing.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '47-43	109.24	109.24	109.24
1	3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
2	3¼s '46-43	110.9	110.8	110.9
13	4s '54-44	114.16	114.14	114.16
1	2⅞s '47-45	108.31	108.31	108.31
1	3¼s '49-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
2	2⅝s '51-48	108.4	108.4	108.4
5	2½s '53-49	105.11	105.11	105.11
5	3s '58-51	110.5	110.5	110.5
10	2½s '60-55	107.16	107.15	107.16
3	2¾s '59-56	106.15	106.15	106.15
11	2¾s '65-60	106.6	106.3	106.6

Home Owners Loan

1	2¼s 44-42	104.15	104.15	104.15
2	3s '52-44	107.21	107.21	107.21
1	1½s '47-45	101.18	101.18	101.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
3	Allegheny cv 5s '44	78¼	78	78
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	68	68	68
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110¼
16	Am&ForPS3s2030	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
19	AmIGChem5½s'48	103¾	103¼	103¾
5	Am Int 5½s '49	104	104	104
20	Am T&T 5½s '43	108½	108⅛	−08⅛
4	Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
6	Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105½	105½
3	Am W W & E 6s '75	107½	107¼	107¼
4	Ang C Nitra deb67	34	34	34
5	Ark&MRyB&T 5s64	98	98	98
11	Arm Del 4s 57	101¼	101	101
2	Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
13	AT&SF 4½s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	95	95	95
10	A C Line 1st4s52	78½	75½	78½
3	A C Line clt 4s 52	67¼	67¼	67¼
2	A C Line 4½s 64	57	57	57
1	Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	Aub Autocv 4s39	51	51	51
4	B&O rfg 6s 95	28½	29½	28½
4	B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	30	29½	30
1	B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	26½	26½	26½
2	B&O 5s 96 P	27	27	27
2	B&O 5s 96 P ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26½	26½	26½
20	B&O cv 4½s 60	15½	15⅜	15⅝
24	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	15½	14⅞	15⅛
7	B&O 1st 4s 48	66¾	66¾	66¾
1	B&O 1st 4R reg	65	65	65
3	B&O PLE&WV 4s 51ct	57⅛	57¼	57¼
5	B&O S W 5s 50 ct	46	46	46
3	Bang&Aroo 5s 43	99⅜	99½	99½
1	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
8	Beth Stl24½s 60	107	106¾	107
28	Beth Stl 3½s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
23	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
9	Boston&Me 5s 67	45¼	45	45
2	Bost & Me 4s61	45¾	45¾	45¾
12	Boston&Me 5s 55	45⅜	45	45⅜
1	Bkly City RR 5s 41	81½	81½	81½
1	Bkly City RR 5s 41 ct	73¾	73½	73½
13	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	89¾	89¼	88¾
10	Bkly Man Tr 4½s66 ct	86⅞	86¼	86¼
15	Bkly Qn C&Sb cn5s'41	50	49¼	49½
1	Bkly Qn C&Sb cn5s'41	45	45	45
1	Bkly Un Elist 5s 50	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5	Buf R&P 4½s'57-	39	38¾	39
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct rg	37	37	37
7	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	103¼	102¾	103¼
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
14	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100	99⅞	99⅞
50	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Can Pac 5s'54	82¾	82¾	82¾
15	Can Pac 4s perp	64	64	64¾
3	Can N Y Pow 3¼s'62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
13	Can Pac 5s'60	49½	49⅜	49½
3	Can Pac 1st 4s'49	66½	66½	66⅝
2	Can R R N J 5s'57	18	17½	17½
2	Can RR NJ 4s'57	15½	15½	15½
1	Certain-td 5½s'48	77½	77½	77¾
40	C&O s5s'93	124¾	124⅝	124⅝
5	C & O 3½s'96 D	99¼	99	99
8	C & O rfg 3½s'96 E	99	98⅞	98⅞
6	C & O rfg 3½s'63 F	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Chi & Alton 3s'49	14½	14½	14½
2	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
26	CB&Q gen 4s'58	89½	89½	89½
5	CB&Q 1i 1i '49	100	99⅞	99⅞
3	CB&Q 3½s 1i '49	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
24	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	16⅜	16¼	16¼
1	Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	16	16	16
30	Chic Gt West 4s'59	26½	26½	26½
1	Chi I&L 5s'62	7	7	7
18	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	CMSP&P aj s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	MC&SP 4½ '89 F	25	25	25
9	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	9¼	8½	9¼
1	Chi & NW gn 5s '37	15	15	15
1	Chi & NW cv 4¾ '49	3	3	3
1	Chi & NW 4½s 42037	9½	9	9½
12	Chi & NW 3½s '87	12¾	12⅜	12¾
1	CRI & P 4½s 52 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
11	C R I & P 4s'34	13¾	13¾	13¾
33	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
16	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	90½	91
4	Childs 4s'43	22½	22½	22½
2	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	CCC & St L 4½s '77	51½	51¼	51½
11	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	73¼	73¼	73¼
2	Col & So 4½s '80	30	29¾	29¾
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Col Ry Pw & L 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
20	Comw Ed cv 3¼s '58	128⅛	128	128¼
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Con Edis 3¼s '48	107½	107½	107½
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
1	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Consol Coal 5s '60	56½	56½	56½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107	107	107
1	Container Cor 6s '46	105	105	105
4	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Crown Cork 4½s '56	120¾	120¾	120¾
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Cuba RR 5s '52	35¾	35½	35¾
2	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	D & R G West 5s '78	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
2	Det T Tun 4½s '61	98	98	98
4	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	13	13	13
1	Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	107½	107	107
6	E Tex V&G cn 5s '58	91½	90¾	91½
9	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109	109	109
28	Erie rfg 5s '67	14½	14½	14¾
9	Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14½	14¾
11	Erie 1st cv Ri 5,144,450	56⅛	56	56⅛
14	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
27	Firestone T&R 3½ '48	106	105⅞	105⅞
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	6½	7
4	Francis Sug 6s '56	50	49½	49½
3	Ft St Un Depot 4½s '41	100	100	100
1	Gen Cable 3½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	67¾	67¼	67¼
1	Goodrich 4¼s'56	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¼	98	98
3	Gt Nor 6s 73	90¾	90	90¾
8	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	83¾	83	83¼
6	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	83	83	83
6	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106⅛	106¼	106½
23	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73	73	73
1	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	Huds Co Gas 5s 49	126½	126½	126½
2	Hud&Man rfg 5s57	47¼	47¼	47⅝
13	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14⅝	14¾
1	Ill Cent 4s 52	47	47	47
2	Ill Cent 4s 53	45⅝	45½	45½
8	Ill Cent 4¾s 66	44¾	44¼	44¼
1	Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	IllCent Stl 3s 51	84	84	84
1	IC&CLS&NO 3s 63A	48¾	48¾	48¾
22	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	102	101¾	102
1	Interb R Tr 5s 32	74¼	74¼	74½
7	Interb RTrrfg 5s 66	76½	76	76½
1	Int Cit Nav 1st 6s 52	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
2	Int Mer Mar	67⅛	67⅛	67½
7	Int Paper 5s 47	103	102¾	102¾
30	Int T&T 4½s 39	40¾	39¾	40¼
12	Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	Jones & Laugh Stl 4¼s	94	94	94
2	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	31	31	31
1	K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
2	K C South 3s 50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
5	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104¼	103¾	103¾
1	Lac Gas 5s '47	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
6	Lac Gas 5s '39	86⅛	86	86¼
10	LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	80	80	80
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	36	35⅛	36
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	27	27	27
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	LehValRR4½s 2003 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
20	Liggett&M 7s '44	127¼	127	127¼
10	Lorw 3½s '46	102¼	102⅛	102¼
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	90¼	90¼	90¼
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	90	90	90
4	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
1	Louis&Jeff Bdge 4s '45	108⅜	108¾	108¾
1	Lou &N 5s 2003 B	98½	98½	98½
3	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
53	Manati Sug 4s 57	42	41¾	41¾
7	Manhat Ry 4s 90	81	81	81
10	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	81	81	81
1	Manufac Lt&Shov6s47	66½	66½	66½
13	Market St Ry 7s 40	68	64¾	68
1	Market St Ry 7s'40 rct	60	60	60
1	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	105	105	105
2	Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Mich Cen 3½s 52	92	91⅞	91⅞
17	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
3	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7	7	7
15	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28	27½	28
6	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	14	13¾	14
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17	17	17
60	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	16¾	17
5	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	17	17	17
3	Mo Pac 5s 80H	17	17	17
15	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17⅛	17	17⅛
16	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Mob&Oh 5s 38	34¼	34¼	34¼
10	Mob&O 4½s 77	29¾	29¼	29¾
4	Monongah R 4s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	MonW'Pa Pub Sv6s 65	111	110½	111
9	Mont Pow 3¾s66	100	100	100
1	Mor&Essex 5s 55	43¼	43¼	43¼
6	Mor&Essex3½s2000	44½	44	44¼
3	Mount StT&T 3¼s68	108½	108½	108½
1	Mutual Fuel G5s47	120	120	120
5	Nassau El 4s 51	57	56½	56½
24	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	49¼	49	49¼
1	Nat Acme 4½s46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
14	Nat Dairy 3½s51ww	107	106¾	107
2	Nat Distill 3½s 48	105¼	105	105¼
10	Nati Steel 3s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	N O G&E Nos 5s '83	72½	72½	72½
3	N G Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	30	30	30
2	NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	29	29	29
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58⅝	58½
16	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52	52¼
1	NYC cn 4s '98	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1	NYC & HR 4s '42	86¾	86¾	86¾
28	NYC&HR3½s'97	79	78¾	78¾
9	NYC Lin Sh 3½s '98	58½	57⅞	57⅞
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	59½	59½	59½
2	NYCh&StL 5½s'54 ?4A	63½	63½	63½
9	NY Ch & S L 4½s '78	95¼	93¾	94
2	N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	84	84	84
1	N Y Edis 3½s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19¼	19½
9	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	30¾	30⅜	30⅝
3	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	105½	105½	105½
6	NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
23	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6	6	6
5	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
8	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	60	58½	60
10	Nor Pac Sou 4s '61 A	12½	12½	12½
1	Norf & W 4s '96	125½	125½	125½
7	Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106½	106½	106½
44	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55¼	54⅞	55¼
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	47	47	47
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47¾	47¾	47¾
18	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	43¾	44
15	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40¼	40½
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	Ogden&LCbn 4s '48	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107½	107½	107½
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	58½	58½	58½
2	Pac T&Tel 3½s'66	109	109	109
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5	Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	85	85	85
2	Parmelee T 6s '44	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Pen Co 4s '52 E	105½	105½	105¼
10	Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pen P & L 3½s '69	108⅝	108½	108⅝
12	Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
15	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	117⅝	118
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
19	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86¾	86¼	86¾
34	Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	97⅞	97½	97⅞
18	Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	97¾	97¼	97¾
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	89¾	89¾
2	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	65	64½	64½
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	64⅝	64½	64½
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	58½	58½	58½
5	Pere Marq 4s '56	55½	55½	55½
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105⅜	105½
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	109¾	110
7	Philippine Ry 4s '37	6	6	6
4	Phillips Pet 2s '48	111½	111½	111½
1	Pitts Coal 5½s '55 B	54	54	54
2	PCC & St L 4½s '77	99	99	99
2	Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	43	43	43
27	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74¾	74¼	74½
59	Portl Gen Gas 4s '63	59	59	59
240	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	20½	19⅞	20⅛
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56½	56½	56½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	100	99⅝	100
5	Republic Stl 5½s '54	107¾	107⅝	107¾
3	Republic Stl 4½s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Republic Stl 4½s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
16	Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	100½	10 0	100
8	Roch G & E 3¼s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Saguenay Pow 4½s '68	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
1	St J & G Isl 4s '47	111	111	111
5	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	61½	61½	61½
7	StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	60¾	60¼	60¾
1	St L S F 5s'50 B	12½	12½	12½
1	StLSF 5s'B 50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
13	St L S F 4½s'78	11	10¾	11
51	St L S F 4s'50 A	11½	11¼	11½
15	St L S F 4s'50 A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
4	St L SW 1st 4s'89	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1	StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	5½	5½	5½
2	SA&A Pas 4s'43	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	Seab A L cn 6s'45	7½	7	7½
2	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Shell Un 2½s'54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	SoconyV-ac 3s'64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	So Bell T&T 3s'79	104½	104½	104½
3	So Cal Ed 4s'65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	So Col Pow 6s'47	106	106	106
5	Sou Kraft 4½s'46	99½	99½	99½
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	107	107	107
1	Sou Pac 4½s'68	46¼	46	46¼
17	Sou Pac 4½s'81	45⅝	45½	45⅝
5	So Pac 4½s'69	45⅝	45½	45⅝
20	So Pac cit 4s'49	44½	44½	44½
29	So Pac 3¾s'6	53	52½	53
44	So Pac 4½s Ore ' 77	48⅝	47¾	48⅝
1	South Ry 6½s'56	81	81	81
1	South Ry gen 6s'56	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	South Ry cn 5s'94	87	86¾	86¾
18	South Ry gen 4s'56	58	57¼	58
12	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110⅜	110⅛	110½
8	Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13	Studebaker cv 6s'45	106½	106⅜	106⅜
14	Swift & Co 2¾s'50	106	106	106
3	T RR A L 4s '53	107½	107½	107½
4	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16	Tex-Corp 3s '59	106	105¾	105¾
3	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	109½	109½	109½
2	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67¾	67¾	67¾
5	Third Ave 4s '60	15½	14⅞	15½
7	Third Ave 4s '60	81⅝	81½	81⅝
10	Tide Wa As O 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Tol & Oh Cen 3¼s '60	87	87	87
1	Un Elev Ch 5s '45	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Un Oil Cal 2s '59	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅜	114¼	114⅜
11	Un Pac 3½s '71	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	106⅞	107
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	62½	62½	62½
4	Unitrup 5s 52	78	78	78
2	US Stel 3¼s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	102	101¾	102
4	Utah P & L 5s '44	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
11	Util P&L 5½s '47	93	92¾	93
8	Util P&L 5s '59	93	91½	93
2	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
31	Wabash 1st 5s '39	41½	41¼	41½
6	Wabash 2d 5s '39	18¾	18⅝	18¾
8	Wabash 5s '80 D	8	8	8
5	Wabash 5s '76 B	8	8	8
2	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45	44	45
1	Westn Md 4s '52	84	83¾	83¾
2	Western Un 5s 51	68	68	68
9	Western Un 5s 60	67¼	66¾	67¼
5	Western Un 4½s 50	67	67	67
3	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Winston Sal 4s 60	110	110	110
17	Wis Cen 4s 49	17	16¾	16¾
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	108½	108½	108½
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	109¾	109⅜	109¾
5	Young S&T cv 4s 48	107	107	107

Foreign Bonds

4	Adriatic El 7s 52	81	80	81
30	Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	83¼	82⅝	83⅛
19	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	82¾	82¾	82¾
23	Argentine 4½s 48	95¾	95¼	95⅜
6	Argentine 4½s 71	90¼	90¼	90¼
8	Australia 5s 55	88½	88½	88½
21	Australia 4½s 56	80¾	80½	80

Lamps Modern and Antique Exhibited at Chicago Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A green fabric glove pulled neatly over a hand forms the base of one of the new lamps shown here recently. A saucy frog perched on the top of a green pottery base as though ready to hop into a pool of water was the amusing base of another lamp topped with a greenish silk shade. Flat bowls with luxuriant vines climbing out posed as the permanent bases of other lamps. In fact almost everything in the way of artistic and intriguing subjects were brought into the hundreds of new lamp patterns exhibited at the January lamp market here.

Lamps for decorative purposes, for good reading light, little novelty lamps for odd corners, floor lamps in more utilitarian design, bridge and swing lamps, were shown in a multitude of patterns for the buyers who choose the lamps now which they will put before the homemakers of the country in the spring.

Decorative Bases

Rose quartz, jade, ivory, and semiprecious stones formerly put into curio cabinets have become the decorative bases of metal-stemmed table lamps. Silk shades in Oriental or pagoda fashion were fashioned to harmonize in color and shape with the delicate and luxurious piece of stone used for the base.

Homemakers who have searched antique shops, and special porcelain and pottery departments for the right kind of a two-eared jug, or graceful vase, or squatty bowl to be made into a lamp for their home may be encouraged by the increase in the number of artistic lamps sold in complete units at this market.

One pottery company, seeing the problem of women who have shopped for lamps with artistic pottery bases and found few, has undertaken to give as much attention to the base as to the shade. Two sleek-looking wolfhounds in gray glazed pottery finish are gracefully grouped for the base of a lamp having a sliverized shade, nontransparent and shaped like a boat. A new metal glaze was introduced on pottery making it look like a solid piece of silver or bronze.

Tips That Match

Finials have come in for their share of attention. Those little metal tips that screw on to the top of a shade are now being shaped into clever little animals or birds to carry out the idea of the base. A miniature horse's head, for instance, constituted the finial for a lamp whose base was a riding boot equipped with spurs. Little parokeets, bluebirds, fish, and flowers topped other lamp designs.

The vogue for growing plants and vines in the home has urged lamp manufacturers to combine the lamp idea with horticulture. Flat bowls in which can be planted bulbs, lily tips, and vines were introduced as the base of several new lamps.

Merchandise Mart, Chicago

Lamp of the 1850's

This type of lamp which flourished in the early days of kerosene is being duplicated today with wiring for electric bulbs.

Silver Shirt Leader Gives Dies 'Clean Bill of Health'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirt Legion, dropped in on the Dies Committee today after months of silence to give its chairman, Representative Martin Dies of Texas, "an absolutely clean bill of health" with regard to charges of "collusion" between Mr. Dies and himself.

The resident of Asheville, N. C., who had long been hunted by the committee surrendered himself to Robert Stripling, clerk, for service of a subpoena and then went before a closed session of the group to tell what he knew about certain letters, allegedly forged with his name, which recently were brought forth as evidence of a connection between Mr. Dies and the legion chieftain.

A few minutes later Mr. Pelley talked with reporters.

"I'm giving Martin Dies an absolutely clean bill of health," he declared. "I admire the work he's done."

He declined to discuss his brief testimony before the Dies Committee directly but members told newsmen he had declared the letters purporting to link him to Mr. Dies were forgeries.

Declares Letters Forgeries

From the Dies Committee room Mr. Pelley marched over to a hearing being held by a Rules Subcommittee on whether the letters should be ordered expunged from the House record. They were placed there by Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan during an attack on Dies and the committee.

The surprise witness said after he had been sworn in that "none of those letters were written by me, or signed by me."

"I don't know anything about them," he added.

The letters, addressed to David Mayne of this city and bearing the signature "Pelley," purported to link Chairman Dies with the chief of the Silver Shirts.

The Dies Committee, held several closed-door hearings after Mr. Hook's action and announced that Mr. Mayne had admitted forging the letters in order to sell them as material in a campaign against the Committee. Mr. Hook, however, has consistently declined to accept them as forgeries and withdraw them from the record on that basis.

Both Pursued Inquiries

As an upshot of this seeming stalemate, both Mr. Hook and the Dies Committee turned to the Justice Department to look into the question of forgery and meanwhile the Dies and Rules groups continued their own inquiries

There the matter rested when Mr. Pelley put in his unheralded appearance shortly before noon today. He had been sought by the committee for many months.

To Withdraw Notes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan announced today that he believed letters upon which he had relied to show a connection between William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader, and Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Un-American Committee, "are forged" and that he would ask their withdrawal from the Congressional Record.

War Accents Canadian Border

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended a $1,000 increase in the International Boundary Commission's appropriation to clear the Canadian boundary so that spies could be prevented from entering Canada and this country could strengthen the protection of its neutrality.

Introducing the State Department supply bill for fiscal 1941, the Committee proposed $43,000 for the Commission, compared with $42,000 appropriated for the current year.

The Commission told the Committee it had to keep the Canada-United States border cleaned up to help prevent spies and saboteurs from sneaking into Canada in the wilder portions.

Thomas Riggs, member of the Commisison, said Canada was carefully watching the border to prevent entry of undesirables and he assumed the United States was just as carefully watching to prevent such persons from returning to the United States. He said, in testimony made public today, that Canada particularly wanted the Maine-Quebec border cleared where the vista had been filled in by hurricanes and storms.

"Due to the European war in which Canada is involved it becomes more than ever necessary to maintain the international border in a state of effective demarcation," Mr. Riggs said. "This is particularly true along the eastern border where storms and hurricanes of the last two years have destroyed in places the boundary vista, piling trees sometimes to the height of 10 or 12 feet. Customs and immigration officers of both countries have complained bitterly that the boundary cannot be patrolled."

Mr. Riggs said Canada was much concerned as the border must be guarded to prevent entrance of spies while the United States must guard the frontier to prevent violations of its neutrality and the return to this country of those engaged in subversive activities.

Placing Boundary Marks

Mr. Riggs said during the last year the Commission's employees had been recovering and placing boundary marks along the St. Lawrence River, clearing the Maine-Quebec border, while another party went from the source of the St. Croix River to Passamaquoddy Bay clearing up brush and resetting markers.

Labor Board 'Befuddles' Its Probers

(Continued from Page 1)

American industry for years, the other matters may sink into second place. Charges of unfairness and discrimination can be cleared up. Despite rising industrial production the number of strikes decreased 49 per cent between 1937 and 1938, he said and the number of man-hours idle was vastly cut. Mr. Madden offers persuasive statistics to show this result was due to a tendency for workers to resort to Board procedure rather than to strike. There can be no doubt that his comments have had an effect on the Committee.

Most specific single proposal heard by the Committee was that by Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin Law School that the Board be relieved of the unwelcome task of handling "representation cases" involving C. I. O.-A. F. of L. rivalry. It was evident that Mr. Madden was glad to have this proposal discussed, but that he was unwilling to sponsor it directly himself. Indeed, here again is a cause for hesitation, disagreement and possible "befuddlement."

It is significant that neither A. F. of L. nor C. I. O. has yet commented on the Garrison plan. They stand on the brink of a great decision. It is as important for them as would be the question of scrapping a League of Nations, or World Court, for two hostile countries abroad. If this machinery is withdrawn from their reach, it means open warfare. There will no longer be a scape-goat of a federal agency to blame when decisions go against them. The bloody law of the jungle and of superior union might will prevail. The outraged public may intervene with stronger measures.

That is one of the matters which the five-man committee investigating the Labor Board now finds on its own doorstep. It undertook the task of clearing up the Board's problems readily enough. From a distance they seemed simple enough. But not so now. The one committeeman spoke for several others when he admitted a growing "befuddlement."

South African Line Orders 16 Planes

BURBANK, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft yesterday signed an order with South African Airways for 16 Lodestar transport planes. The cost, with special equipment and spare parts, totals $2,000,000.

The planes, the first of which will be ready for delivery in May, will be operated between Lake Victoria and the Cape of Good Hope.

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Overlooking Central Park; convenient all transportation; widely known as a comfortable, secure and well-appointed home in this city; kitchen facilities. TRafalgar 4-1349.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 3 ground floor). 4 Lounges. Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
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QUIET COMFORTABLE
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CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
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Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

ENGLAND

BOLTON

(Continued)

McCARTNEY BROS.
21, 23, 25 Corporation Street
34 Knowsley Street
36 Great Moor Street
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
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CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
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Your home means more than ever to you these war-time days and you are invited to look round our Show-rooms without obligation, of course—to see all the newest ideas. Bright Curtains for Black-out purposes; modern fireplaces, cooking ranges, lighting fittings, and cooking requisites for war-time rationating; furniture, floor coverings, bedding, etc. We are complete home furnishers
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Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
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Established 1908

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Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
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Westmoreland
Tel. 348

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Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193, Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

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CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

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THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

MANCHESTER

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
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70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

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Exclusive Fashions
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For Exclusive Creations!
Day and Evening Gowns, Model Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, etc.
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87 OXFORD ST. MANCHESTER

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FITTED BY
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Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

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for Social and Business Stationery, Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
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Jewellery, Watch and Clock Repairs
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No Extra Charges
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Central Station, Newcastle

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GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

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BEST HOUSE COAL
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18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

ROCHDALE

GOWNS for DAY and EVENING WEAR
CLEGG & ROLLANS LTD.
21, Drake St. Tel. 2779
ENSEMBLES and SUITS

When You
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ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

(Continued)

Miss A. Robinson
Millinery, Gown and Coat Specialist
78 Spotland Rd., Rochdale, Phone 2317

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
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Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
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CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

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THE CONFECTIONERS
at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe George Street off High Street
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Curtains, Pelmets, Loose Covers
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9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

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PURSERS
Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

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the High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
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Accredited Agent
Complete Service
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50, EASTBANK STREET
Pianos, Radio, Records

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BROADBENTS
Winter Sale
Bargains in All Departments

HAROLD BARTON M. P. S.
for all Electric Razors
163, Lord Street, Southport

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens. Van delivery to all parts.
68, Eastbank Street, Tel. 4086
103, Cambridge Rd., Churchtown. Tel. 8181

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now proceeding at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

STANWAYS
HAIRDRESSERS
Stafford Street, Hanley, and Ironmarket, Newcastle
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Departments

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Printers, Publishers
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The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent. Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Lecture posters and printing a Speciality.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

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BAXTER & CO.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
Fountain Pens are our Speciality
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ENGLAND

STOCKPORT

(Continued)

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Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
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Tel. 2829 Established 1772

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Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 358

YORK

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Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
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YORK SELBY MALTON

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Now in Progress
All Furs and Fur Garments Greatly Reduced in Price
Low estimates given for repairs and alterations during this period
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JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

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Plain carpets, specially made for abroad, cancelled owing to shipping difficulties, offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICE
Examples:
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9 ft. x 7 ft. 6" £7.10.- for £5.12.6
12 ft. x 9 ft. £12 for £8.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office, 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Rolly Raindrop Pays a Call

A Story for Children

"Hello, hello," said Rolly Raindrop, landing with a friendly splash on the last oak leaf on the old oak tree one warm day in midwinter. "Where's everybody?"

"Everybody's gone," said the oak leaf. "Don't you know it's winter? What are you doing here anyway?"

Rolly Raindrop chuckled softly to himself.

"I've got a little job to do," he said. And then he puckered his funny little round eyebrows and muttered, "But oh dear me, I can't remember what it is."

The last oak leaf on the old oak tree just sighed and shook her head.

"Well, you'd better hurry up and remember," she said, "or you'll turn into a snowflake."

"Ha, ha, ha," said Rolly, rolling over on his side and sliding part way down the branch and back again, "Ho, ho, ho. You are funny!"

"That's what you think," said the oak leaf. "In case you don't know it, we are expecting a visit from Jack Frost before nightfall."

"Oh, I will be gone before nightfall," said Rolly. "In fact, I will be gone in an hour. In fact, I will be gone in—hello! What's that funny little flowerpot doing out on that window sill?"

"Oh, that," sniffed the oak leaf. "That's a crocus pot. Silly thing to put out on the window sill in midwinter, if you ask me."

"Silly?" said Rolly, winking down at the crocus pot, and then winking up at the oak leaf, and then winking down at the crocus pot. "Not silly at all. Maybe they're expecting a shower. Which reminds me—I just remembered what I came for."

"Goodness me," said the oak leaf, "what are you talking about?"

Just then a cloud of raindrops passed over the last oak leaf, showering her gently. "Hello!" she said, looking up, "What's that?"

"Don't be alarmed," said Rolly, "It's just my squad. Come on fellows, we're calling on a crocus."

And with that, Rolly Raindrop rolled right off the oak leaf and dropped down, down, down to the crocus pot. With him went the little cloud of raindrops.

When they had all disappeared into the crocus pot, that is, all but Rolly, for of course, Rolly never disappeared anywhere without saying goodbye first, the old oak leaf curled over on her side to see what had happened to her friend. There he was, sitting on the edge of the crocus pot, winking up at her.

"Hello," he cried. "I mean goodbye."

"Hello-goodbye," said the oak leaf, "are you really going so soon?"

"Oh, yes," said Rolly, "but I'll be back. So look for me after the next snowfall."

"I will, I will," said the oak leaf with a smile. "Goodbye, goodbye."

But Rolly Raindrop didn't answer. He just winked twice and waved his hat and then he disappeared down into the crocus pot.

Daily Anecdote

His First Commission

In the heart of London stands a magnificent statue of the Duke of Wellington, a monument not only to the "Iron Duke," but to the great sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey.

Chantrey's mother was the first to discover and encourage his ability to draw and model. When baking, she often gave him some dough and encouraged him to mold it into different shapes.

One day she gave him his first commission. A wealthy neighbor had signified his intention of dining at their humble farmhouse, and the good woman desired to provide something out of the ordinary for the rich man's repast. It was then that she bethought herself of her son's unusual talent; and as a result she was able to set before her guest a large pork pie decorated with a remarkable representation of a sow and several little pigs.

Supposing the pie had come from some expensive bakery in the near-by city, the guest remarked, "You should not have gone to such expense on my account!"

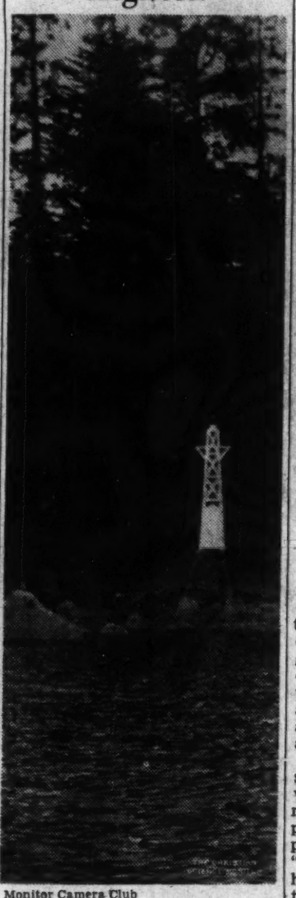
Greatly to his astonishment, the proud mother revealed that the ingenious design on the pie was the work of her young son. The words of praise which followed this announcement filled the boy with pride and made firm his resolution to become a great sculptor. The rest is history.

Where Would You Find—

1. Big Ben?
2. The body of water on which the "Clermont" was launched?
3. Tulane University?
4. The Gadsden Purchase?
5. The Empire State Building?
6. The Gaspé Peninsula?
7. The birthplace of Napoleon?
8. Mt. Shasta?
9. The Bosporus?
10. The Cotton Bowl football classic?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Highest?



Monitor Camera Club
from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

This lighthouse, located on Lake Tahoe, on the Nevada-California border, is reported to be the highest in the world. The elevation is 4,200 feet.

Party Fun

What Did She Wear?

To test one's power of observation, this is an amusing game. All players are seated in theater fashion, with a space in front for a girl to parade back and forth three times in front of all the guests, who are provided with paper and pencil to take down notes on exactly what the girl is wearing, and also to note if there is anything wrong or unusual about her entire costume, such as shoes or gloves that do not match.

Guests are allowed 10 minutes in which to describe the girl in detail, telling what she is wearing and the color of each item of dress; and a prize goes to the winner who has the best memory.—R. R. S., Denver.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Jewels Are Used in Watches?

There is usually a rather direct connection between the excellence and precision with which a watch movement is constructed, and the number of jewels it contains. However, the mere fact that a watch has a jeweled movement is not an entirely dependable index to the goodness of the watch. The "jewels" in the cheapest watches may be only colored bits of glass, and may not be placed so as to benefit the watch. In a majority of jeweled watches, garnets are used. The best watch jewels are rubies and sapphires.

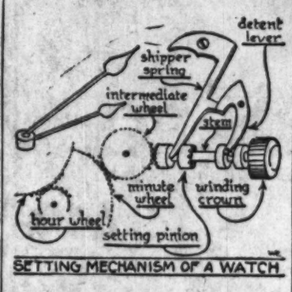
The reason jewels are used in watch movements is primarily to reduce friction. They make it possible to reduce the amount of frictional surface without sacrifice of necessary strength. It may be said that jewels in a watch movement serve a function similar to that of ball bearings in machinery, helping the watch to run more efficiently and dependably.

Jewels in watches include a roller jewel (which works in and out of a slot in the lever fork), two pallet jewels at the opposite end of the lever fork (which engage and disengage the teeth of the escape wheel causing the balance to oscillate), and jewels serving as bearings for the axles (or arbors) of the wheels, pinions, and other moving parts.

The ends of the axles are made smaller to form pivots. If the watch has no jewels, these pivots run in holes in the metal watch plate. In jeweled watches, the pivots may run in jewels (called "hole jewels") which have a tiny hole through them. In some cases there is also a "cap jewel" or flat jewel as a cap over the hole jewel. The end of the pivot rests against the cap jewel when the watch is on its side.

The first patent for the application of jewels to the pivot holes of watches and clocks was granted to Nicholas Facio in 1704. Early American watches having 15 jewels were considered to be fully jeweled. The number has been increased until 23-jewel watches are now made. The smallest number of stones in a watch considered to be jeweled is 7.

The reduction of friction and the lubrication of watches is very important. A watch ticks 18,000 times an hour, making five complete



SETTING MECHANISM OF A WATCH

stops and starts each second. No known oil will properly lubricate a watch for longer than 18 months. —W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

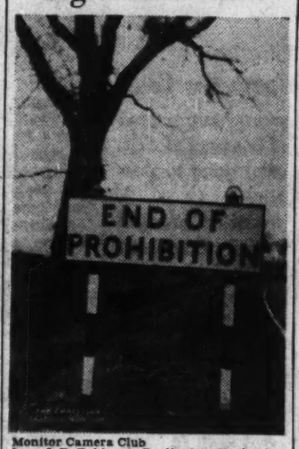
Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart. Ps. 97:11. .

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. This famous clock is on the Houses of Parliament in London. Its bell weighs more than 13 tons.
2. Fulton's steamboat was launched on the Hudson River in 1807.
3. New Orleans, Louisiana.
4. A tract of land in Arizona and New Mexico. It was obtained from Mexico in 1853. Area 29,607 square miles.
5. New York City; 1,248 feet high.
6. A region in the eastern part of the province of Quebec, Canada, noted for its rugged grandeur.
7. Ajaccio, Corsica, in 1769.
8. Northern California, 14,161 feet.
9. A strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora.
10. Dallas, Texas, each New Year's Day.

Sign in Britain



Monitor Camera Club
from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

This sign on the Great North Road, near Stamford, actually refers to a section of the highway where the overtaking of cars has been prohibited.

Brevities

Acco Press: The ability to start is worthless without the stability to finish.

Whitsitt Impressions: The two-party system is still in vogue in Europe—the Dictator and the Spectator.

In Lighter Vein

Making It Unanimous

John: "I'm not half good enough for you."

Janice: "Why, John, you talk just like one of my own family."

The Come-Down

"Please, sir, might I have tomorrow afternoon off—?"

"Ah, yes. Your grandmother, I suppose?"

"Exactly, sir; she is making her first parachute jump!"—Portland Express.

Turned Off

Teacher (endeavoring to illustrate a point): "Now, if I light a match, and carefully place it over the gas burner, why do I not get a light? Why does not the gas burn?"

Boy: "Because you have not paid your bill."

The Generous Giver

John D. Rockefeller, the American millionaire, was very fond of giving away dimes, worth about fivepence.

Once when he found he hadn't one in his pocket he borrowed one from his secretary, who told his chief not to bother to return it.

John D. was horrified. "Do you think a dime is nothing?" he demanded. "Why, it's two years' whole interest on a dollar."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Now It Can Be Told

"Who invented the jig-saw puzzle?"

"A butcher who dropped a five-dollar bill by mistake into a meat-chopping machine."—The Rail.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loss Is Gain

Colorado Springs, Colo.

The children were running happily to their desks as the school bell rang; but in some way Mary collided with another pupil, and down went her books.

At once the other children gathered around to assist her; and it seemed that all was well until, with a troubled face, she looked up and said, "Teacher, I had three nickels, and now I only have one!"

The floor was searched carefully, but no trace of the two missing nickels could be found.

Being confident that the money was in the room, and realizing that dishonesty must not get a start in this primary grade, the teacher said: "All of you children form a line and march by me. I will hold my hands together, and as you march by, each child must put his hands into mine. If the one who has the nickels will drop them into my hands I will not tell a child who did it."

As the line passed briskly by, the teacher felt the two nickels drop, and on looking up she saw that it was one of the neediest little boys. Her heart went out to him, for she felt that there must be something that he wanted very much to buy with those nickels; but how happy she was that he had overcome the temptation to keep them.

The children begged to know who had the nickels; but she kept her word. She did tell the principal, though. As a result, when a suit of clothes was sent to the school to be given to "some boy," and proved to be just the right size for Jack, he found in the pockets, not two nickels, but two quarters.

World's Humor

—Humorist

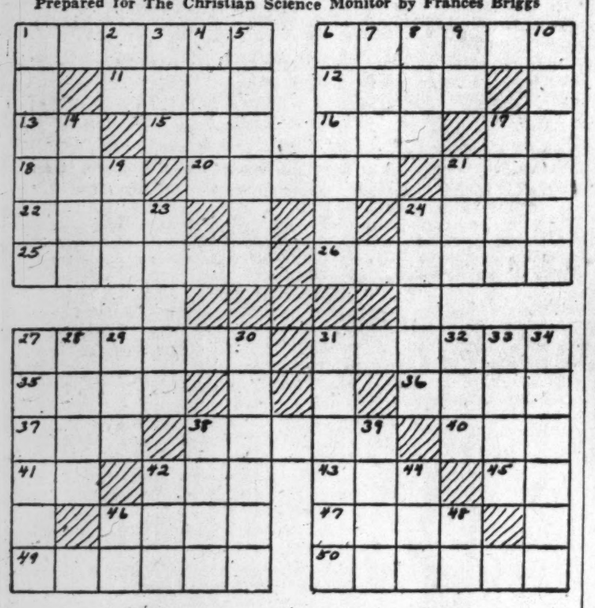
"That must be the trained seal wot escaped from the circus, Bill."

—Marc Aurelio (Rome)

"You said you had an appointment with a lieutenant—but here comes a captain."
"Ah! I suppose I am a bit late."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was color of royal robes in Bible times?
6—What was one of villages addressed by the prophet Micah?
11—Who was father of Balaam (Num. 22:5)?
12—Who was an Asherite, son of Helem (I Chron. 7:35)?
13—Where is Tarboro (abbr.)?
15—Bob Cratchit is father of whom in "Christmas Carol"?
16—What was color of David's hair?
17—What is fourth tone of diatonic scale?
18—What became a serpent when cast down by Aaron?
20—What is first name of slave dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
21—What tree gives shade to New Haven's streets?
22—Who was a famous Roman poet?
24—What is any plane surface?
25—What is a city of Wisconsin on right bank of Fox River?
26—Where was Saul's home?
27—Where is home of Kim, Kipling hero?
31—If you visited Petraeus, whom would you see?
35—Who was son and successor of Manasseh?
36—Where did Servius Tullius reign?
37—What is a sign of assent?
38—A Sappho comet is a star, fish, or bird—which (pl.)?
40—What is a varying weight of India?
41—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
42—Who was among descendants of Judah (I Chron. 4:8)?
43—Would you don, eat, or row a chapatty?
45—Symbol for thulium is what?
46—Who was father of Zimri?
47—Who was one of Midianite chieftains defeated by Gideon?
49—What is casoutehouc?
50—Who was apostle of the Picts?

Down

1—Who is boy hero of a Booth Tarkington novel?
2—Symbol for rubidium is what?
3—Would you pet, row, or don a mangabey?
4—Who was Timothy's grandmother?
5—What is any of several species of weasels?
6—What is chief article of dress worn by both sexes in Malay Archipelago?
7—What is a word of conclusion?
8—A writing tablet is what?
9—House of Lords (abbr.).
10—Who was son of Cush (Gen. 10:7)?
14—Small sheltered inlet is what?
17—What insect leaps?
19—A candle is often called what?
21—Before.
23—What is name of a river of Scotland?
24—Who was commander-in-chief of Saul's armies?
27—What is a city of Wyoming?
28—What shepherd was called by God's Spirit to be a prophet?
29—Who was one of Zophah's sons?
30—Who was prince of the tribe and over host of Reuben (Num. 1:5)?
31—An angel appeared under the oak to whom?
32—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
33—In Bulgaria, the mayor of a commune is what?
34—What is a homily?
38—Trunk of a tree is what?
39—What is name of a town of Persia?
42—What Hebrew dry measure was approximately equal to 2 quarts?
44—How many horns had fourth beast in Daniel's vision?
46—Symbol for stibium is what?
48—What prefix denotes "two"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Cousin*

By Le Pelley

HYMIE DOBSON IS THE FASTEST RUNNER IN THE SCHOOL, I THINK
HE ISN'T AS FAST AS MY COUSIN WAS !
OH- YOU'RE ALWAYS TALKING ABOUT YOUR COUSIN !
MY COUSIN RAN FASTER THAN ANYBODY ELSE—
IF YOUR COUSIN IS SO GOOD, WHY HAVEN'T I HEARD ABOUT HIM IN THE OLYMPICS ?
HE WAS TOO FAST FOR THE OLYMPICS
MY COUSIN SAYS THEY USED TO RUN HIM ONLY IN HORSE RACES —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Friend in Need*

By Rodgers

T.W. wanted to visit ol' Peter today —
But the snow plows hadn't been around and T.W. was finding it pretty hard going—
And we were just about to call the trip off when ol' Togo came along —
R. Rodger
And offered his services—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spring Is Just Around the Corner*

By The Hagers

"YOU MUST HAVE PATIENCE IF YOU COME TO MAKE YOUR HOME IN PUZZLEDOM."
"AND TIME," THE CLERK REPLIED. "YOU SEE, I'VE SOLVED THE PUZZLE OF THE KEY.
STOREROOM
NOW FOR THE MISSING JIGSAW PART. IT'S JUST INSIDE THIS DOOR. TAKE HEART."
A BLANK WALL FACED US. "ONE MORE THING; WE'LL HAVE TO FIND THE HIDDEN SPRING."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear,- then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tightrope Over Armageddon

The Balkans are bounded on the north by subtlety, on the east by diplomacy, on the west by threat, on the south by the deep blue sea. Is it surprising that communiqués from Balkan conferences are all but inscrutable?

The official statement of the representatives of the Balkan Entente who spent the week end parleying in Belgrade has pleased almost too many capitals. Berlin is ostentatiously gratified, Rome ostensibly satisfied, Paris publicly sanguine, London blandly benevolent. But though many are smiling, it is almost certain that no one is quite happy.

This is as true inside the Balkans as outside. Rumania was reported reassured as to the intentions of Balkan neighbors who have territorial claims against it. But no politically wise Rumanian is certain that the more extreme elements in Hungary and Bulgaria can be restrained. And, indeed, the displeasure of these two governments over the Belgrade meeting is even now being voiced.

Moreover, the alloy of the Balkan Entente is sensitive to two magnets pulling toward opposite poles: toward the Allies through Turkey, toward Germany through threatened Rumania. The members know their individual independence may require the armor of a common front. But there is a veritable embarrassment of eager big-power sponsors for this front. Each is bent upon making Balkan unity a barrier or an arsenal or a special sphere of influence that would never be tolerated by other big Powers.

The Allies hope the Balkans will become a land-link in the blockade of Germany. They aim to insure this by buying in the Balkans whatever Germany needs, whether or no they themselves can profitably use their purchases. Thus the recent revaluation of Rumanian currency in favor of the German mark was a diplomatic setback to the Allies.

Germany, of course, would make the Balkans a supply base. It needs their raw materials—oils, minerals, foodstuffs. The British blockade is estimated to have cut off 60 per cent of Germany's foreign supplies. The Balkans might supply somewhat more than 20 per cent of Germany's deficiencies.

Italy looks to the Balkans today as a field in which to recoup some of the losses it sustained under the Rome-Berlin Axis. Italian collaboration provided Germany with power to make important inroads in that area through Austria and Czechoslovakia, ultimately at Italian, as well as at British and French, expense. The Third Reich's involvement in friendship with Russia and subsequently in war with Poland and its Allies gave Italy an opportunity to come back to the Balkans.

The Balkan Entente could not choose between these suitors, lest the choice lead to violence among them right in the Balkan living room. German troop concentrations are reported from Polish Galicia, hard on Rumania's borders. The Allies are building a huge army in the too Near East. Even neutral Italy must be kept at arm's length lest Hungary and Bulgaria be encouraged to move for territorial revision, which Italy has long advocated.

The situation, though complex, prescribed a simple theme for the conferees at Belgrade. Each outside party —the Allies, Germany, and Italy—professedly favors Balkan unity, to subserve Allied, German or Italian interests. Then "unity" it was to be, at least temporarily, with an equally noncommittal Balkan face returning the smiles from wherever they might come.

A theme is not a solution. But the solution is tomorrow's story. Or next week's, or next month's. The Balkans hope it is a story that need not be told, this side of peace.

Test of Seamanship

Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University Professor of History, put in at New York harbor last week in the 149-foot barkentine in which he and a few associates have been retracing the Caribbean voyages of Christopher Columbus. Said he of the intrepid navigator:

"We came back with the conviction that Columbus was a very fine seaman. He could get to a place and then come back and find it again when he wished."

What would not either the New Dealers or the devotees of the "good old days" give for a pilot like that in the coming political campaign?

Flood Control Worth the Cost

Very nearly four years have passed since the New England floods of March, 1936, and what has been done to prevent repetition of damage?

This question is presently brought into focus as the U. S. Army Engineers ask Congress for $12,000,000 with which to carry forward works along the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, and the Budget Bureau recommends a 55 per cent cut in the allotment.

The question is brought into even more vivid relief by current U. S. Weather Bureau reports of thick ice left on both rivers by the continuous cold. The general ice and ground-water situation is not so serious as in the Spring of 1936, about 25 inches of available water being in the ground now, compared with 48 inches four years ago. But the fact remains not one consequential project has been completed to protect the farmers, city dwellers, and industries that experienced losses in property totaling many times the cost of proposed flood control works.

This is the time for New England's Congressional delegation to work for more speed in construction and to guard against the flood control purposes of the works being affected by some mistaken concept of economy. Flood control works are a necessary investment, if business is to be encouraged to remain in New England river valleys.

No Blitzkrieg Here

The Democrats are determined to have the last word. Although their National Committee has picked Chicago as the scene of its offensive to nominate a candidate and launch its side of the 1940 Presidential campaign, they are now definitely resolved to play a waiting game as to the time for the convention.

In this respect the Republican National Committee is handicapped by a rule which requires practically four months' notice, and probably will announce its convention date some time before February is over. In their hesitancy to open the battle the contending parties resemble players in a particularly slow chess game, or a pair of Japanese wrestlers watching each other interminably for the twitch of a muscle or the flick of an eyelash. Under other circumstances the cautiousness might suggest that there was something "phony" about this political war.

The reluctance, of course, is in the desire of each to know the other's candidate before it names its own. If the sparring continues, the result may be a late, short campaign of exceptional intensity. However, if the parties are really as loath as they seem to choose a nominee, they might let the country go back to the method contemplated in the Constitution of really letting the Presidential electors select the Chief Executive. But the parties would want to name the electors.

Men With Hoes

With so many markets offering fresh vegetables, both in and out of season, at prices much lower than the price at which they can be grown by the individual, that typical bit of Americana, the backyard garden, might seem threatened. Yet, everywhere upon the continent, the suburban dweller is busy with plans for planting. Vast stocks of seeds have been assembled for his use. In hardware stores sizable selections of agronomic appurtenances have been purchased to meet anticipated demand. For dealers know that, as with the coming of warmer weather the dormant landscape will surely bestir itself, so, with equal sureness, will the gardening instinct, slumbering since summer months, likewise wake.

While others apply themselves earnestly to golf or motoring, the gardener finds equal diversion in making divots—for the purpose of planting seeds. The maturing of the first radish affords a thrill akin to achieving a "hole in one." The weeding of his carefully tended tract affords a closer companionship with nature than is possible in many miles of country driving.

Economically, it may be argued that since the amateur gardener can acquire his vegetables of the greengrocer much more cheaply than he can grow them, his time and effort are wasted. But that is to reckon without the "harvest of a quiet eye"—in which visible crops are exceeded in value by the philosophical by-products that make even a poor gardener a richer person.

The Bookshelf

The Cherokees Speak

Nearly all studies of Indians, however penetrating and sympathetic, are colored by the thought processes and preconceptions of their white authors. In CHEROKEE CAVALIERS, by Edward Everett Dale and Gaston Litton (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3), a group of Indians are allowed to tell their own story in their own words.

Several years ago Dr. Dale discovered, in a farmhouse near Gen. Stand Watie's old home, three great trunks full of letters written by and to the General's relatives and friends between 1832 and 1872, the most dramatic and interesting period of Cherokee history. A judicious selection (200 letters out of 2,000), a chronological arrangement, succinct chapter introductions and copious notes justify the subtitle, "Forty Years of Cherokee History as Told in the Correspondence of the Ridge-Watie-Boudinot Family."

Foreseeing the inevitable, a part of the tribe, led by Major Ridge, signed the Treaty of New Echota (1835) agreeing to exchange their Eastern lands for others in what is now Oklahoma. This was in violation of tribal law and led to a bitter feud between this Treaty Party and the faction headed by Chief John Ross.

After removal to Indian Territory, unknown men, on a single day in 1839 killed Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot, brother of Stand Watie (he had assumed the name of the New England philanthropist who had educated him). The assassins were supposed to have been partisans of John Ross. A virtual state of anarchy followed.

Ten years later, great numbers of the Ridge party emigrated to California. Many Cherokees were miners; the discovery of gold in North Georgia had hastened their expulsion. Among these emigrants was John Rollin Ridge, Oklahoma's first poet, later well known as a newspaper man in California.

Hardly had the bitterness of this feud begun to wear off than the War Between the States again split the tribe. The Ross faction, nominally neutral at first, soon sided with the Union, while the Ridge party, being slave owners, took the part of the Confederacy. They were really cavaliers, plantation aristocrats, men on horseback. Stand Watie became the only Indian to attain the rank of General in the armies of the South and he was the last Confederate General to lay down his arms. Elias C. Boudinot, son of Elias Boudinot, was delegate of the Cherokee Nation to the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

The war in Indian Territory was as bloody and devastating as any the Scottish border ever saw. The families of the Southern Cherokees "refugeed" to Red River and even to Texas, where they suffered terrible privations. After the war, liberal leadership went far to heal the breach, but railroads and white penetration were already spelling the end for the tiny republic. Stand Watie's last letters deal with family matters, the rehabilitation of his fortunes, the neglected education of his children; but they typify the problems of the entire tribe.

In these letters the florid oratory of the eighteen hundreds, the curt orders of army officers, half-literate but shrewd appraisals of character, heartbroken protests of despairing women, naïve observations of homesick children at strange boarding schools, all combine to make this one of the most illuminating as well as most poignant documents on the American Indian. K. C. K.

Hard to Get At

'Lang May Your Lum Reek'

Among the minor delights of living in our town is the infinite variety and richness of the speech we hear daily. For we have drawn folk from odd corners of the earth. We have Vermonters who, by their tight, clipped voices, seem forever riding over thank-you-marmed roads in the teeth of a brisk wind. And Pennsylvanians whose speech creaks like seagulls crying. And our Kansans and New Yorkers and Georgians have each their own oddity—to say nothing of our sprinkling of Italians and Irish and Finns. We listen, and smile covertly, and go our ways rolling these quaintnesses under our tongues, confident that our own well is pure and undefiled. Though now and again, to be sure, when we tell the famous story of Hod Potter and the bear, some barbarian from Chicago will murmur, "'The b'ar clum a tree!' Wow!" We're still a bit foggy over that. Of course. What else could the b'ar do?

But of all these folks of odd speech, we enjoy Jamie Hoag the most. Jamie is Scottish, a comfortable person with a faint burr and a round, rather solemn face. And of a cold day, while waiting for the mail, we like to drop in at his dry goods store beside the post office. We talk, Jamie tilted back in his swivel chair against shoe boxes, we perched on boxes and counter ends—and do you smell that rich blend of shoe leather and woolens? The talk drifts, and we like it. First, because it's good and wise—but that's redundancy, for isn't Jamie Scottish? And secondly, because odd things crop up.

* * *

There's that small burr in Jamie's voice; and again there's a different handling of vowel sounds. "Well" slips forward on Jamie's tongue and shades to "weel"; "broad" has a hint of "braid" in it; and if it's lodge affairs we speak of there's inevitably mention of the Wairshipfu' Maister. And it's catching; unless we watch we, too, are saying that the weather's "a bit shairp." And sometimes we do that deliberately, to see Jamie crack and thaw.

Not that any of us are at home in north o' Tyne talk. But now and again a phrase from Barrie, or Stevenson, or Scott, or the published deeds of Mr. Colin Glencannon of the Inchcliffe Castle sticks in our thought, and we try it on Jamie. Get Jamie in an argument, say "But you're bletherin', mon," and the wind's gone from his sail. "I dinna ken," brings a snorted "Ye wouldna." And, "A gey cauld morn, Jamie," produces always that flicker of a smile and "Ay—but it micht be waur." But it's the most fun to catch Jamie flat-footed and off guard, as Will Carr did once.

For Will wanted oilcloth, and he looked over Jamie's stock and liked none of it. And in the very spate of Jamie's sales talk, Will said casually, "A pity you've nathing of a dambrod pattern, draper."

"Nae. But had ye spiered a fortnicht syne—" And Jamie broke off, glared at Will, reddened. "Now whaur did ye get that?" he roared.

And Will laughed, and told the story so often that now, in our town, the word "checkerboard" is by way of becoming obsolete.

* * *

But if we catch Jamie now and then, he catches us more often. For it's in parting, in the last shot, that Jamie shines best—the tail of his kilt whisking over the border and the last shaft coming back. Frankly, our town is weak in that line. "Well, take care of yourself," is banal, and "Don't work too hard," even with a slightly ironical twist, verges on the idiotic. Neither leaves the least savor in the mouth, but Jamie's partings always do that.

Sometimes they're faintly ceremonial. "May the best ye've had be the wairst ye'll ever get," smacks a bit of the lamp and the days of sentiment. "Mair friends to ye—and less need o' them," is better. But sometimes Jamie fair startles you.

You've been talking, ablins you've dropped a word or two of Scots and got back far better than you sent, you've been merry but now it's time to shove off.

"Be seein' you, Jamie."

"Ay." He lets you go. And, your hand on the latch, "Lang may your lum reek."

You fumble furiously. Limerick—lum-reek? Too many for you, and you throw up your hands. Jamie is bland, his eyes twinkling.

"'Lum' is chimney," he glosses.

And "reek"—but of course! And off you daunder through the frosty twilight, mulling that over. It's good. It's warming. It means something. "Lang may your lum reek!"

DANIEL CHASE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Democracy, Patriotism, Apathy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter in your paper titled "From An 'Ordinary Citizen,'" expresses what to another "ordinary citizen" is the stand the United States should take in regard to the war. My American ancestry dates back to 1640; so the views expressed herein are those of a thorough American.

True democracy is progressive. The United States cannot afford, if it is to uphold the ideals of democracy, to rest on the laurels of its forefathers.

Many were the scornful attacks on brave Britain and France when, to maintain peace, the so-called appeasement policy was adopted and Czechoslovakia was sacrificed to the aggressor. Why so? What support did our nation offer to defend the status of democracy in Czechoslovakia? England and France did what, in view of all the circumstances, including our own reluctance to take an active stand against the aggressor nations, seemed expedient.

Why should Great Britain and France shoulder the full responsibility for maintenance of world peace? Of what avail was it for us to laud the unparalleled courage of Poland, all the while standing by in smug security?

The fact is that fundamentally the United States is not neutral—if it were, then the name "democracy" could no longer designate the nature of our Government. The lifting of the arms embargo by our Congress may be said to have been done for the purpose of maintaining neutrality, but in the hearts of the great majority of the citizens of the United States is the sincere hope that such lifting will be of the utmost aid to the Allies.

If the spirit of democracy is to survive, its ideals must unflinchingly be held aloft. Patriotism must be understood in its true essence: the love for God and man.

The United States must awaken from its apathy! (MISS) MARJORIE J. SLOWEN

Great Falls, Mont.

"Futile Cruelties" to Animals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Like so many valuable movements, the campaign against vivisection has many friends and helpers in Switzerland. They realize that the practices in the vivisection experimental laboratories cannot be reconciled with the aim of a more humane world. Therefore they protest against such practices in the words of Longfellow: "We plead for the cause of those dumb mouths that have no speech," and they feel that this is the cause of all right-thinking people.

Membership in an Anti-Vivisection Society helps morally and financially in the campaign against the futile cruelties involved in vivisection. Surely a worth-while cause.

A Swiss friend of animals writes in a Swiss newspaper on this subject as follows:

Whereas everybody has great pity for a dog which has been run over by a car in the street, how different and lukewarm is the behavior of the same people when asked to protest against vivisection. For the circles practicing vivisection describe their experiments as being harmless and of utmost helpfulness to mankind, with the result that even kind and good people are misled to believe in it.

But what indescribable misery is included in such experiments. . . . Often mutilated animals are kept alive for weeks and months for observation purposes. How can it be possible to gain happy results from a system that opposes absolutely our sense of reason, of compassion, and of morals? Our conscience reminds us: Can we men be morally responsible for such merciless treatment of innocent beasts? Which stands higher, natural science or conscience? The liberty of natural science has its boundaries in the moral law.

Zurich (MRS.) O. N.

Liquor and "Liberation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily agree with the writer in the Monitor on the subject of "Saloons and Sociability," that in the event of the re-establishment of prohibition, a substitute for strong drinks and the saloons is very necessary.

This recommendation brings to my remembrance an incident which I would like to relate. During the early years of prohibition I had occasion to attend a reception on board of one of our large American warships which was visiting in a British port. Due to the American law then in effect the only drinks served were two kinds of fruit punch, one dark and the other light, without a drop of intoxicating liquor in them. These drinks were delicious and thoroughly enjoyed, and favorably commented on by all, even though the visitors were accustomed to drink freely of wines and other strong drink when on land. The point I want to stress is that the reception was none the less a success because of the absence of liquor, and the sociability was just as warm.

Another thing, however, which I consider of equal importance to the success of our future prohibition is the name we give it. It must be renamed. I think "Liberation" or some other such affirmative name would be far more helpful to its support. Nearly every argument I've ever heard used against it has been in some way connected with its name, prohibition. We need affirmations instead of negations. ESTHER B. WATTLEY

New York

Mirror of World Opinion

Keeping Out of War

We must shoulder the moral responsibility of keeping out of war. We must show in the pursuit of peace a resolution and devotion comparable to that which belligerent peoples show in the pursuit of war. What would that mean? Each must work it out for himself. . . . We must tax ourselves, conscript ourselves, in the cause of peace, cooperation and good will.—William Pierson Merrill, President, Church Peace Union, as quoted in the *Carnegie Magazine*.

The Wide Horizon

Why Canada Fights Hitler

By Bruce Hutchison

OTTAWA

You can travel across Canada today, as I have just done, and see hardly a single sign of war. The Rockies, as I came through them in the roaring cab of a locomotive, have looked down on millions of years of history and regard its present excitements with singular composure. The people along the railway, in the little towns in the larger cities, in the red section houses, seem the same—only a few uniforms here and there, less than you would see in most European countries during peacetime. The prairies, white with too thin a layer of snow to suit the farmers, show no indication of the great part they will play in the war by producing food for the democratic Allies. Even here in Ottawa there is little outward evidence of war and you would never guess that the whole energies of the Government are concentrated on it, that this is the only warring nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Canada is a long way, geographically, from this war. It is not like the war this country entered in 1914, for then there was hardly a single Canadian family which did not have a relative or friend in the trenches of France. That war, from the start, haunted every Canadian fireside. Now Canada has only 70,000 men under arms, something over 20,000 overseas, getting ready for France—a token force to show the world that Canada is with Britain.

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Thus a stranger coming here may well wonder what Canada thinks of the war, whether the average Canadian's heart is in it. This is not a question to be answered offhand with a patriotic slogan. The answer can be found only if one goes deep into the race, the history, and the character of the Canadian people. It is a mixed material, highly complicated.

When the last war started, the population of Canada was 7,879,000. About a third were French-Canadians and 1,266,951 had been born in the British Isles. In the Western Provinces half the population came from Britain. To these people Britain, not Canada, was home and they rushed to Britain's defense. Half of the Canadian army overseas were British-born.

Today there are 11,200,000 people in Canada—3,172,000 French-Canadians and only 631,411 British-born. Thus while the total population has increased 50 per cent, the Canadians born in Britain are half of their total in the last war. Not 10 per cent of the men in Canadian uniform were born in Britain.

Clearly there is not in Canada today, and cannot be, so much of the nostalgic British sentiment, the intimate knowledge and love of Britain as a homeland, as there was in 1914. Yet Canada entered the war automatically at its outbreak and its entry was confirmed by the free vote of Parliament, only one member opposing it.

Today Canada is deeper into this war than it was into the last one. It is a far larger factor in the war and will be a far larger factor in the subsequent peace. On a scale impossible twenty-five years ago the natural resources of this rich young nation are being mobilized as never before to make it what Premier King has called the "arsenal of the British Empire."

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Americans often ask why Canada has gone so completely into the war when, obviously, it is becoming more and more with every passing year a North American nation, with interests closer and closer to those of its big neutral neighbor. There are two reasons.

There is, first, the reason of sentiment, the feeling for Britain still held by the small British-born minority and held in lesser degree by the sons and daughters of these people. It is a profound thing, one of the key facts of Canadian life still, despite its growing North Americanism. But in this war there is a second and still larger factor which was hardly present when the last war opened. It is the feeling of Canadians that not only Britain but Canada is endangered by the war, that the existing way of life in Canada could not survive the defeat of the Allies.

Canada went into the last war almost entirely to help Britain. It goes into this war with that purpose, of course, but with the larger purpose of helping itself, of preventing the victory of a political philosophy opposed to everything that a Canadian considers worth while.

That accounts for the unity of Canada today—a far greater unity than was possible even with the larger sentimental pressures of the last war. Quebec was generally hostile to the last war and its hostility finally emerged in riots and arrests. By free vote and overwhelming majority it has endorsed the Government's present war policy. The French-Canadian, with no sentimental attachment whatever for Britain or France, the most American of all North Americans, approves the war because he feels his own way of life and his religion imperiled by fascism and communism. French-Canadian regiments are recruited as rapidly as those of other Provinces.

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Go through this country today and talk to the people and you will find the ideological question of these times answered in the simple terms of French-Canadian lumberjack, maritime fisherman, prairie farmer, British Columbia miner. He says Hitler and Stalin must be stopped. He does not believe that any enemy immediately menaces Canada, that any foreign fleet will attack his shores as long as the American Navy is afloat. But he does believe that a victory for the dictatorships would create such a world of international brigandage that democracy in government and liberty in private life could not survive.

That is why there is little excitement or flag-waving about the war here but, instead, the mobilization of industry, the raising of more pigs, the shipment of more lumber, the mining of more minerals, the levying of more taxes, the expenditure of twice as much money in one year of this war as in eighteen months of the last one.